

American Monthly Magazine

Vol. I.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST, 1892.

No. 2.

REMOTE CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION.

It has been suggested by our President-General, Mrs. Harrison, that the Daughters of the American Revolution enter upon a systematic study of the history of our country, especially in its relation to the Revolution. The summer season with its many distractions intervenes before the committee appointed to prepare such a course of study can make a report. It seems appropriate in the meantime to consider some of the premonitions of the Revolution, or remote causes which led up to the great event that established our independence.

Contemplating America at an early time, we find that in the first half of the seventeenth century its explorers and settlers were engaged in that desperate struggle with material obstacles which demands heroic and lofty virtues, and which bears an element of tragic suffering painful to regard. In witnessing this contest we are inclined to hasten on, as we would from a death-strewn battlefield, to see the fruits of victory beyond. In the last half of that century, from about 1650, we find several colonies well established, and moving forward toward separate and independent governments, while still under royal protection. They had mastered their first difficulties sufficiently to raise their heads from the soil, to look about them, and thus attain a consciousness of their own condition and of their relations to the mother country. It is at this time—the middle of the seventeenth century—that we may take a brief survey of the condition of the colonies as it bears on the events of a century later. This was preëminently the colonial period.

The century of events beginning with 1650 and ending with 1750 was emphasized at its introduction and at its close by two

remarkable acts of the British Parliament. Although so long a time intervened between the one and the other, there is no more striking illustration of the selfish policy of England, and of patience combined with independence in the colonies, than is manifested in the promulgation and enforcement by England of these two statutes, and the effect they produced in the colonies.

The statute of 1651, extending with its amendments to 1660, is the famous Navigation Act, sometimes pompously designated as the *Charta Maritima* of England. It had a disastrous effect on the trade of the colonies.

The other act of Parliament, a century later, was the more famous Stamp Act, which was calculated to have an equally disastrous effect on the liberties of the colonies. If the Stamp Act should be considered as an immediate cause of the Revolution, the Navigation Act, even at so remote a period, may be also classed among the causes of the Revolution. It started the colonies, and pressed them forward, on the road that led to freedom.

Three centuries earlier than this, in the reign of Richard II, a law had been passed prohibiting the king's subjects from importing or exporting merchandise except in English ships. This law had long been neglected and forgotten.

In 1653, Cromwell, just come into power, thought only of the welfare and glory of England. He looked on the colonies from the same standpoint as the English kings, as mere contributors to the wealth of England. Cromwell, however, had the sagacity to appreciate the value of an exclusive commerce with the colonies, now diverted to the Dutch, then the great maritime power of the world; he determined to conquer the Dutch on the seas and to establish the supremacy of England. He would do this not only by great naval battles, but by a series of navigation laws which would strip Holland of the wealth she was accumulating by her monopoly of the carrying trade of all nations. The same navigation laws should limit the American colonies to English trade.

The Navigation Act required that all commodities from Africa, Asia and America should be carried exclusively in English ships, manned with English officers and sailors,

and further, that all imports from European countries should be carried either in English ships or in those belonging to the country from which the goods were brought, thus excluding the Dutch in all directions. This brought to a crisis the long-deferred quarrel with the Netherlands, and resulted first in a victory for the Dutch, when Von Tromp sailed triumphantly up the Thames with a broom at his masthead, indicating that he had swept the seas clean of the English. But the final triumph was for England, who then established her mastery of the sea.

To the colonies, just started on a career of prosperity, the Navigation Act came with disheartening effect. Virginia, now free from the London Company, was a Royal Province. She had a House of Burgesses, which secured to her popular representation. The first legislative assembly ever convened on the continent of America was held on July 30, 1619, in the chancel of the church at Jamestown, composed of twenty-two burgesses from eleven towns in Virginia. This year, noted for so important a movement in the cause of liberty, was also marked by the beginning of a great wrong. Slavery was introduced into Virginia by the sale of twenty negroes from a Dutch man-of-war.

This colony was in a flourishing condition with abundant crops of wheat, hemp and flax, beside Indian corn. The exportation of tobacco had reached the amount of twelve millions of pounds yearly. But under the rigors of the Navigation Act the price of tobacco was depressed and the cost of imported goods was increased until the trade of Virginia was almost extinguished.

In 1661 Governor Berkley was sent to England as a special commissioner to ask the repeal of this law. He returned with large grants of land for himself and no relief for the colony.

Other oppressive acts of the British government followed, until a resistance to them culminated in Bacon's rebellion of 1676, a precursor of the Revolution of 1776.

Turning northward there will be found already, in 1650, a confederation of the New England colonies. Massachusetts and Connecticut had united for mutual protection against the French, Dutch and Indians. New Hampshire had received

the protection of Massachusetts. Rhode Island was invited into the union if she would become one colony with Plymouth. The sturdy little community at Providence, although desiring the advantages of such a union, asserted the more modern doctrine of state rights, and refused to lose her identity as a separate colony. The New England colonies at that time were substantially an independent commonwealth. Here, as in Virginia, the period of poverty and uncertainty had passed; crops were plentiful; English grains, vegetables and fruits had been introduced. The women spun and knit thread and yarn, and there were also mills in operation for weaving and filling cloth. Harvard College had received a charter under the seal of the colony, and a mint had been established to coin the silver brought from the West Indies.

The people of New England showed much adroitness in evading the stringency of the Navigation Act, hence its burdens were comparatively light on them. They may have gained some advantage from the closer sympathy existing between the Puritans of the New World and the Puritans of Old England, who were now the governing power. However that may be, the New Englanders seem to have managed very well about these little evasions, even after the restoration of King Charles.

Virginia and New England, with the other colonies, wisely kept themselves aloof from the internal difficulties of the mother country. They successively accepted with philosophic equanimity the authority of Charles I, of the Parliament, of Cromwell, and again of Charles II.

In Maryland at this period may be traced many years of peaceful prosperity under Charles Calvert, son of the first proprietor. The cultivation of tobacco was the main occupation of the people; it was their sole export, and there was a large demand for it by the Dutch traders; it was the currency of the colony—taxes were assessed, fines imposed, and salaries were paid in tobacco. In consequence of the Navigation Act and its strict enforcement, the depreciation in the value of tobacco was so great as to bring heavy losses and much distress on Maryland.

The Navigation law became, as was afterward said by Burke, "The corner-stone of the policy of England towards the colonies." They could buy nothing except from English merchants ; they could sell nothing except to English merchants ; they were not permitted, like the Europeans, to export their own goods in their own vessels. They suffered from a three-fold monopoly—of sale, of purchase, of transportation. "They bought in the dearest market, and they sold in the cheapest market."

Virginia and Maryland suffered from the enforcement of the navigation laws, but to the thrifty colony of the New Netherlands it was fatal, since it was aimed effectually at the power of the Dutch. New Amsterdam had already something of its present cosmopolitan character. It attracted settlers from other colonies ; hundreds from England became its citizens ; the Swedes came to escape the poverty of their new settlement on the Delaware ; the slaves from Maryland and Virginia came seeking freedom—a tragic and romantic story is connected with their settlement ; Spaniards arrived from the West Indies on the Dutch merchantmen ; Frenchmen were from Canada, and wealthy householders came from Holland with their live stock and families. Already in 1650 eighteen different nationalities were represented in New Amsterdam.

The success and power of the New Netherlands lay in the merchants of New Amsterdam. An enforcement of the Navigation Act influenced these merchants to unite in demands for representation in the government, and this stimulated the tendency towards freedom, while at the same time it led to one of the direct results contemplated by the English king in the overthrow of the Dutch power in America.

It thus appears that the Navigation Act and its effects suggest a starting point from which was evolved on this continent the marked characteristic of our government in its separate existence as states, its union for resistance to tyranny, and for development in wealth and power. In this characteristic lies our strength and our advancement over the classic republics. This evolution of two centuries is the miracle of our age, which we have now awakened to contemplate and celebrate in the anniversary of two centuries earlier when the New World was discovered by Christopher Columbus.

MRS. WILLIAM D. CABELL.

Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell was born January 24th, 1839, at the "Point of Honor," Lynchburg, Virginia, the home of her maternal grandfather, Judge William Daniel. She was the oldest child of Charles Ellet, Jr., of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and Elvira Augusta Daniel. Mr. Ellet belonged to the Ellets of New Jersey, a Quaker family of high standing, and during the revolution of devoted loyalty to the national cause. His maternal grandfather and great-uncle, Israel Israel and Joseph Israel, were both tried patriots, Joseph joining the colonial forces and fighting with courage and credit through the war; Israel, detained at home by the pressure of family cares and the necessity of providing for a large and helpless household left dependent upon him, underwent great persecution from the British on account of his pronounced and fearless sympathies, and contributed largely of his hard-earned means to the support of Washington's army. Israel Israel's young wife, Hannah Erwin Israel, little more than a child at the beginning of the struggle, shared his high sentiments, labored and sacrificed in the good cause, and gained much distinction for her heroic behavior upon more than one occasion of peril and exposure. The forefathers and connections of Mr. Ellet, the Lloyds, Carpenters, Prestons and Merediths, were prominent and worthy citizens of the colonies of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, and among these should be noted his great-great-uncle, Samuel Carpenter, of Philadelphia. No mention of Mr. Ellet can properly be made without reference to his able and distinguished mother, Mrs. Mary Ellet, the most patriotic woman, perhaps, of her day, styled by Col. John Favey, in his article upon her, "The American *Cornelia*." Mr. Ellet's wife was connected with the most prominent families of Virginia, and her ancestors, the Baldwins, Stuarts, Briscoes and Daniels, were conspicuous in colonial as well as revolutionary times.

At the time of her marriage to Mr. Ellet, Miss Daniel was one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies in

Virginia, courted and admired, and was reluctantly permitted by her relatives and friends to accept the addresses of the handsome and brilliant young engineer from the north, whose exceptional career was then only beginning. With his position as chief engineer of the James River and Kanawha Canal, Mr. Ellet's reputation began. His first professional publication of marked consequence was his "Essay on the Laws of Trade," written chiefly on horseback during his long rides upon the line of the canal. As a civil engineer he was a pioneer, his bold and original mind grasping and dealing with the most advanced and difficult scientific problems of the age. In many directions, far in advance of his profession, his views were much criticised in this country and in the scientific journals abroad, and in maintaining those views, which subsequent experience has proved almost invariably correct, he displayed a masterly skill as a controversialist and advocate. He built the first suspension bridge in the United States, over the Schuylkill River, at Philadelphia; submitted the first plans for a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis, and built the first bridge across the Niagara River below the Falls. He first suggested and advocated a Pacific Railroad; his "Temporary Track" over the Blue Ridge at Rock Fish Gap was the most noted mountain railroad in the world. He was the author of the Reservoir Plan for the improvement of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. He invented the steam ram and constructed and commanded the United States ram fleet in the victorious battle of Memphis, where he was mortally wounded.

Mary Ellet's education was directed by her distinguished father, who admitted her early to his closest confidence. At twelve years of age she had thoroughly read Gibbon; at fifteen she had accomplished a most remarkable course of reading and was in fluent command of the French and German languages. She accompanied her parents to Cuba, experiencing en route a great storm and narrowly escaping shipwreck. She spent nearly a year at Niagara, crossing the river repeatedly in the famous "iron basket" which first conveyed men and materials, and was the first person to view the Falls from the bridge before its completion.

On the 9th of November, 1847, the directors of the American and Canadian bridge companies made a contract with Charles Ellet, Jr., for the construction of a railway and carriage bridge over the Niagara River, two miles below the Falls. The first difficulty was to get anything across the river. The banks were 800 feet apart; the raging torrent was impassable below. A boy was engaged to fly his kite over the river, and after several disappointments a favorable wind carried the tiny messenger across with a twine string attached, and the first step toward the great bridges now spanning the



Niagara was accomplished. To the twine was fastened a stronger cord; to the cord a rope, which drew after it a cable made of wires securely bound together in a compass no thicker than a man's thumb. This cable passed over wooden scaffoldings where the stone towers were in course of construction, and upon it was hung an iron basket intended for the use of workmen who were to build the bridge. The first experimental test of this novel and apparently precarious means of communication was made by the daring engineer who devised it.

When the summer opened the stone towers were completed on either side; heavy cables were carried across by means of the little basket, which was not discarded until the flooring was laid of the first bridge, that was to replace it and serve as a scaffolding for the men engaged upon a larger construction adapted to quite heavy service. Upon the first bridge Mary Ellet, the

little girl of nine years, was led by her father to the middle of the river, where, standing on the last plank laid by the workmen before going to dinner, she gazed into the mighty abyss below and around her, and had the first glimpse of the gorgeous spectacle of the Falls ever enjoyed by a child or woman from a bridge across the Niagara. The little "walk" was soon replaced in its turn by a slight structure nine feet wide, intended to be used as a "service bridge" for the construction of the main work and also to give accommodation to foot travel while the larger work was going on. Finding distrust on the part of the public in regard to the strength of this bridge, Mr. Ellet mounted the box of a carriage one day before the railing was put up, and deliberately drove the span of horses across from shore to shore, returning amid the horrified exclamations of the spectators attracted by the rumor of what he was doing. From this time forth no one was afraid to use the bridge. The spell was broken; the danger was lest accidents should occur to the reckless and foolhardy.

Miss Ellet spent part of the winters of 1860 and '61 in Richmond, Virginia, where, under the guardianship of her kinsmen, Hon. A. H. H. Stuart and John B. Baldwin, the two Union leaders in the Convention, she followed the proceedings and heard the views of men weighing the great question of secession. When the unhappy decision was reached which precipitated civil war, she rejoined her family in Washington.

After the battle of Memphis Mrs. Ellet and her daughter were permitted to join and nurse Colonel Ellet, who sank rapidly from his wound. When the fleet moved to participate in the siege of Vicksburg, Charles Rivers Ellet, son of Colonel Ellet, who had first hoisted the flag in Memphis, begged to accompany the expedition. The decision was left to his sister, who, with aching heart, sent the boy to his brief and brilliant career. Colonel Ellet died at Cairo, June 21st, 1862. His body was carried to Philadelphia, lay in state in Independence Hall, and was interred at Laurel Hill with military honors. His wife survived him but one week. Charles Rivers Ellet died in a year, exhausted by exposure and fatigue. The care of the two younger children and of their aged grandmother devolved upon the solitary young girl.

This period of the life of Mary Ellet, so full of sorrow and responsibility, was fruitful in the development of those noble and gentle characteristics which have so strongly marked her eminent career of usefulness, dignity and large influence.

"Life's glory, like the bow in heaven,
Still springeth from the cloud ;
And souls ne'er soared the starry seven
But pain's fire-chariot rode ;
They've battled best who've boldest borne,
The kingliest kings are crowned with thorn."

After the war Miss Ellet married William D. Cabell, of Norwood, Nelson county, Virginia. The family of Cabells have taken a prominent part in every important movement in the State of Virginia since their forefather transferred his fortune and family from Wiltshire, England, to the shores of the James. They have given to that State a governor, a judge of the Supreme Court and many members of the House of Burgesses, of the conventions preceding the Revolution, and a number of gallant officers to the Revolutionary War. William D. Cabell is the head of this large and notable family, and owns a fair portion of the ancestral estate of Norwood. He was a notable man in his State during the late war, in conducting the home defenses, controlling the negroes and transacting the general business of the county ; so active and almost ubiquitous were his energetic measures that he was known in the "country side" as the "red fox." The close of the war found him with a devastated and ruined farm and homestead, and a large part of his fortune expended for the public service, for which he asked no return.

Undaunted in energy and hope, he immediately began to rebuild his fortune and that of the community of which he was the recognized head. He opened in his residence and out-buildings a school for boys, and in a few years built it up to be the finest male school, preparatory to the University of Virginia, in the South. Upon his marriage with Miss Ellet, who possessed a handsome fortune in her own right, she entered with enthusiastic sympathy into his desires and aims. Repeated domestic afflictions, however, and the inconveniences then incident to a life in Virginia induced Mr. Cabell to give

up his educational enterprise and remove his wife and six children to Washington. Here he prevailed upon Mrs. Cabell to seek diversion of thought and fresh interest in a life so long overshadowed, by undertaking the education of her own daughters and a few young girls associated with them. This little undertaking, so uncertain in its incipiency, rivalled in its rapid growth his own beloved Norwood in Virginia, and Norwood Institute is, after a few years, a special feature in Washington life and society.

Those persons who know Mrs. Cabell intimately, and those who observe her delicately poised organization, are aware that in her educational work she has found a high mission, to which she consecrates her thought, her labor and her fortune.

It is, indeed, fortunate for the Daughters of the American Revolution that a woman of aims so elevated and unfaltering should use her efforts and judgment in behalf of the success of the society, and for its sustained and progressive spirit in the highest form of patriotism. It may be readily understood that memory and affection stimulate the love of country, natural to one with her family traditions and historical records. Thus, she immediately responded with enthusiasm to the call for the organization of a society of the descendants of Revolutionary patriots, entitled The Daughters of the American Revolution, in 1890. At the first meeting Mrs. Harrison was elected President-General, and Mrs. Cabell Vice-President General Presiding. After eighteen months the membership exceeds eighteen hundred women of high standing. Their noble aims and dignified character justify the expectation that their cause will prove a power for good in the future history of the country. The highest esteem should be awarded the few persons who, like Mrs. Cabell, bravely assumed the responsibility of inaugurating this patriotic society among the most retired and conservative women of America. From the beginning its founders were viewed with suspicion; on the one hand as advocates of a foolish and disloyal aristocracy, and on the other as upholders of methods which would bring women into undue prominence. That both these criticisms have by abundant proof been shown to present false views of the society, is largely due to the uncompromising

principle, high-minded courtesy and unruffled amiability of Mrs. Cabell and many officers who assisted her. This union and co-operation of American-born women is one of the important movements of the century, and as the birth of a great measure involves the pains incidental to every creation, so trials have come with the new organization, which its presiding officer was well prepared to meet with courage, and with the greatest confidence in the good cause in which she was enlisted. The Daughters of the American Revolution recognized this when, at the first Continental Congress of the order, held in Washington in February, 1892, they unanimously re-elected Mrs. Cabell Vice President General Presiding.

E. H. W.

TURN ON THE LIGHT.

One of the happy outcomes of a free Republic is that there are times and seasons when a union of thought and a union of sentiment pervades the people—when there is an absence of conflicting opinion—when peace like a river flows in the atmosphere of undisturbed harmonies. Then the strides are made that mark the magnificent progress of civilization. Then liberty and patriotism are recognized in the personnel of the heroes and heroines of the Revolution, to whom we owe our origin as a free Republic and to whom we are indebted for “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.”

In a sense we are the most patriotic people in the world, yet it took only a little more than a century for us to almost forget the heroes and the great events that made us the nation we are. They have become almost traditions, not living realities. We are ignorant of the events that led to and culminated in the Revolution. We have even forgotten the names of many who were active in laying the foundation of our government.

In the earnest struggle for fame, honor, riches, the memory of the past has faded—family honors, patriotism, country have been left to the guardianship of unseen environments.

The ultimatum we hope has been reached; a change has been wrought; a halt has been called in the mad race of citizenship, and every true American to-day feels that patriotism is the corner-stone of our institutions, and every mother should see to it that her children are taught that liberty and country are their heritage. Teach them the history of their native land, what their ancestors accomplished for the civilization of America, and do not stop there. In their historical research let them try to trace the source whence came the inherent strength of our institutions. Let them study the political, legal and religious reforms; whence they come and from whom came the life principle of the Republic, that “all men are created equal”; whence came freedom of religion and freedom of the press, which have given us freedom of conscience and freedom of the mind.

Let them ferret out the source of our land laws and systems of local self-government and discover to whom we are indebted for the written ballot—that true bulwark of liberty.

Are our American institutions entirely English—are they found in the Mother Country?

These are some of the questions that are absorbing the thought of the historians of to-day.

Douglas Campbell, who has just published what he terms an "Introduction to American History," "The Puritan in Holland, England and America," says "that when America was settled there was a country in Europe only a few miles from England which in general civilization led the world by two centuries. This was a republic, and it continued the great republic of modern times until several years after the adoption of our Federal Constitution." Its people were bred under republican institutions, retaining their old ideas of germanic freedom with many of their original customs and engraving on them the institutions of civilized and civilizing Rome. Their brethren, who crossed over into England were cut off from Rome, gave up their democratic ideas and established a monarchial and aristocratic form of government. These are some of the questions of the day that students of history must answer, and by research find the truth.

Through the universal study of history by the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution what is now the unwritten page of American history will be the history of the future.

Let us as Americans keep in touch with the moving thought of the world. When the light of truth is turned upon the page of history, no matter how many idols it shatters, what it reveals we must believe.

MARY L. LOCKWOOD.

THE TRIUMPH OF FREEDOM.

ADAPTED FROM GERALD MASSEY.

'Tis coming up the steep of Time,
And this old world is growing brighter!
We may not see its dawn sublime,
Yet high hopes make the heart throb lighter.
We may be sleeping in the ground,
When it awakes the world in wonder,
But we have felt it gathering 'round,
And heard its voice of living thunder:
'Tis coming! Yes, 'tis coming!

Creeds, empires, systems rot with age,
But the great people ever youthful,
Shall freely write the Future's page,
To our humanity more truthful!
The gnarliest heart has tender chords,
To awaken at the name of "Brother";
And time comes when brain-scorpion words
We shall not speak to sting each other—
'Tis coming! Yes, 'tis coming!

Fraternity! Love's other name,
Dear, heaven-connecting link of Being!
Then shall we grasp thy golden dream,
As souls, full-statured, grow far-seeing.
Thou shalt unfold our better part,
And in our life-cup yield more honey;
Light up with joy the poor man's heart,
And Love's own world, with smiles more sunny:
'Tis coming! Yes, 'tis coming!

Ay, it must come! The Tyrant's throne
Is crumbling with our hot tears rusted;
The sword, earth's great ones have leant on
Is cankered with our heart's blood crusted.
Room! for the men of mind make way!
Ye ruthless Rulers, pause no longer;
Ye cannot stay the opening day,
The world rolls on, the light grows stronger—
And Freedom's triumph 's coming!

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN WASHINGTON.

The Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia have patriotically determined to join forces in celebrating National events, and on all public occasions where unity is strength.

In pursuance of this arrangement a joint committee is appointed on the approach of an anniversary, and the chairman issues invitations and announces the programme—a programme which is always so happily planned and so well carried out that when Gen. Breckinridge, U. S. A., invited the Daughters of the American Revolution in the District to participate in the celebration of the Fourth of July there was a general acceptance on the part of all who had not yet been claimed by mountain and sea.

The hour for the religious services was set at 9 o'clock, and the church chosen was the Epiphany; that set for the secular services was at 10 o'clock and the place of meeting was the Washington Monument.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore also ordained a special mass, at which the prayers for the authorities were recited with great impressiveness, and the mass offered in thanksgiving "for the blessings of equal liberty." This was said at St. Matthew's church, the celebrant being the Rev. Thomas S. Lee, a grandson of Governor Thomas Sim Lee of Maryland, a famous patriot and an officer of the old Maryland Line. The hour was 8.15, so the Catholic members of the three orders above named could be present and go thence in time to join the main body.

The morning was ideal—clear, with soft pencilings of white clouds; the sun shone with such brilliance that it lighted into life every leaf and shrub, throwing up in high relief the Potomac, the Virginia shore and the swelling hills of our beautiful Maryland. A fresh wind blew soft and cool from the river, and the two scenes of the day were perfect—the last dramatically so.

The Church of the Epiphany is a very beautiful one, the stained glass, the rich frescoes, the wrought-iron rood-screen

dividing chancel and main body, the groined arches and the fine proportions all combining to make it so; and that morning it held an assemblage which, to a student of history, was of absorbing interest, for it was a body of representative Americans. Four, five, and in some cases more generations of American ancestry had chiseled the features, shaped the brows, brightened the eyes, refined the figures and illuminated the brains of these men and women, and the type evolved is, I think, the highest in the world, especially when, as on this occasion, each face kindled to the moment, and the spiritual life in each looked from the soul as the great organ rolled out, "God Save the State," and every voice, riding on the splendid harmonies of "America," caught up the refrain, the women's voices soaring to the arch and the deep diapason of the men sweeping wave-like below.

As the "Amen" echoed away into silence the Chaplain of the Sons of the American Revolution read that chapter of the Old Testament, "I have brought my people into a land of promise." Then numbers of another patriotic hymn filled the church, and the Chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution made a prayer for the authorities, reciting the Apostles' Creed at the close and giving a benediction. Then a third patriotic hymn streamed through the open doors and windows to the waiting crowd without—for "as many of the patriotic public as wish to attend the services at the Monument are cordially asked to be present," the societies had declared through the press.

Then the Chaplain last named indicated the order of departure, and the Order of the Cincinnati went first, and the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution walked together, and finally the Daughters of the American Revolution—to whom in the church had been given the place of courtesy, the right hand.

The men (and such a striking body of men I have rarely seen) were closed up in fours, and preceded by the best militia company of the city, the Washington Light Infantry, who, in turn, were preceded by the Fourth Artillery band; the battery having gone direct to the Monument from the Arsenal.

The majority of the ladies went also to the Monument, either on foot or in their carriages, and as the distinguished company turned the corner of G and Fifteenth streets there happened an incident so chivalrous, so touching, that every woman's nature rendered quick appreciation.

One of a group of gentlemen who hurried out of the Riggs House on seeing the throng of elegantly clad and costumed people, all tending to one point, asked one of the police officers, who held back cars, wagons, etc. :

"Officer, what is all this?"

"The Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, sir," was the answer.

Instantly he doffed his hat, and like a flash the inspiration passed down the line of men as far as I could see. Hats came off and heads stayed uncovered until we were gone—the tribute of young America to the memory of the men who, with life and fortune, purchased the priceless boon of freedom; not selfishly for their descendants alone, but for generations unnumbered and unreckoned of alien nations, alien races, but—future Americans.

At the Monument grounds the guns were parked to the eastward, and from the entrance to the foot of the great white shaft the infantry stood at "Present Arms," and the colors, were lowered to each of the three Societies as they passed on their way to the top of the knoll crowned by the Monument, where the speakers' stand was erected.

The men were drawn up in a line four deep, and in front of them the women were seated, and the stand was speedily filled with representatives of the District societies of the Sons and of the National Board and the District Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Colonel Ball was one of the most impressive figures there seated; his likeness to the pictures of Washington, and his kinship to the great general and statesman, attracting much interest and attention.

The three ladies chosen to represent the Daughters were Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Elizabeth Lee Washington and Miss Noble Jones; the Board and the Chapters were proud of their representatives.

The ceremonies opened with the salute of thirteen guns, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence. What a marvelous document it is! And as the cannon boomed the periods, and the free wind of the Lord blew the rich round notes of the young speaker's voice far among the throng, I lifted my eyes to the lofty height of the wonderful shaft, in whose shadow we rested and there I saw a rainbow had flung its banner. Across the top lay the segment of light, and face after face flashed up to it and heart after heart thrilled at the suggestions that streamed from its prismatic arc.

We thought it a fleeting glory, but a greater was to come, for during the admirable speech of Henry Wise Garnett and the stirring one of his older colleague, Judge Goode, the segment lengthened, and grew, and broadened, and brightened, until it lay a perfect ring about the top of the monument.

There were scientists and soldiers, sailors, statesmen and scholars in the throng, but all whom I heard speak on the subject agreed that they had never before seen a horizontal rainbow in a sky without a storm-cloud.

The occasion was a brilliant success, and the numbers present, as estimated by those skilled in such matters, counted up as follows: 400 of the Sons, 200 of the Daughters, and some 1,400 of the general public. The last included large numbers of the Members and Senators, many of our best "solid" citizens with their families, and the best behaved set of children I ever saw.

These last were absorbed spectators and listeners, and it is difficult to conceive just what ideas filled their little heads and peeped out of their large eyes; but it was a hopeful sign and a beautiful sight to see the tiny creatures playing or clustered about the mighty monument, whose clean, white shaft, whose uncompromising and awe-inspiring simplicity, whose lofty height, are such fitting symbols of the patriot whose memory it perpetuates.

The President joined us at 10 o'clock and was an enthusiastic auditor, and it was even whispered that across the green acres that rolled between Monument and White House the tender, faithful eyes of our President watched this celebration by Americans of America's most joyful day.

ELLA LORAIN DORSEY.



OFFICIAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION, HELD AT THE CHURCH OF OUR FATHER,
CORNER 13TH AND L STREETS, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
FEBRUARY 22ND, 23RD AND 24TH, 1892.

SECOND DAY—*Tuesday, February 23.*

Representing the New York City Chapter, Miss JANE MEADE WELCH spoke extemporaneously for twenty minutes on "American History for American Women."

She reviewed the connection of women with this continent from the earliest times, and showed their influence as makers of its history. Next was shown of what present service American women can be to their country, and finally was indicated a few of the many results that must naturally flow from such present service based on such a past.

Beginning with a humorous reference to the pre-historic American woman, "the worthy partner perhaps of the hero of the Caleveras Shule," as probably a womanly woman who spelt home with a capital H, it was demonstrated that in the history of America women have, from the earliest times, taken the lead.

In proof were instanced the masterful Fredis, the Viking colonist; the influence of Queen Isabella in the discovery of America; the landing of Mary Chilton on Plymouth Rock; Virginia Dare, the first white child born in Virginia; Mercy Otis Warren, the correspondent of Thomas Jefferson, and author of the phrase "inherent rights," and first to counsel

separation from England ; Abigail Adams, who wrote to John Adams, then in the Continental Congress :

"I long to hear that you have declared an independency, and by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose you will make, I desire you would remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than were your ancestors ; remember, all men would be tyrants if they could."

The speaker dwelt upon the self-sacrifice of the women in the critical times before the summoning of the Constitutional Convention, and upon their refusal, in some cases, to wear imported articles ; upon the courage and patriotic spirit displayed by Mrs. Madison in carrying away the copy of the Declaration of Independence in the disaster of 1812* ; upon the heroism of the women during the war for the Union, when they not only gave up their sons to the country, but labored side by side with men in the great sanitary commission. All the organized work among American women, now essential in the social, philanthropic and literary life of our great American cities, had its origin then in the sense of power which American women acquired during their service in the sanitary commission.

The brilliant record of our pioneer women who helped build up the commonwealths west of the Mississippi was reviewed. "These women," said Miss Welch, "were not weak-hearted sisters, they were not 'nervous.' " "Certainly," she concluded, "even if the critics are right, and woman is not creative, in America at least she has always taken the initiative."

Quoting from the preceding papers of the President-General to the effect that the Daughters of the American Revolution now number 1200 ; from the report of the Corresponding Secretary as having received and answered 1800 letters ; from

* Mrs. ADMIRAL LEE. I am happy to state to you that Mrs. Dolly Madison told me that she did not take away the copy of the Declaration of Independence, but that she ordered it to be done, and saw that it was done. She also told me that she caused the picture of Gen. Washington to be taken out of the White House, and as the frame was too large to permit the frame and picture to go in the carriage, they took the picture out and put it in the carriage, putting pillows around it to protect it, and she took it with her. She told me these things herself.

the Registrar-General that 1000 feet of space had been allotted to the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Woman's Building of the World's Columbian Exposition; and from the Vice-President-General's report proposing the erection of a National Home for the Daughters, the speaker gathered that it is the intention of the Society to be alert and aggressive, to live up to the record of the American women of the past.

"There is much work to be done by American women of the present and future, not alone in inculcating patriotism, the chief mission of this organization, but as collectors, and even as writers of American history. I do not altogether agree with the Historian-General that the best history is yet to be written. One can scarcely say that with the works of Parkman, John Fiske and Henry Adams on our shelves, but much remains to be done. To woman, in a peculiar sense, belongs the embroidery of history—memoir-writing, the editing of diaries and correspondence. Much good work has already been accomplished by women in writing town histories, notably Mrs. Martha J. Lamb's *History of New York*, and Marian Silsbee's '*Old Salem*,' an ideal volume of its kind."

A few words were given by the speaker to the methods of reading and studying history.

"In either case, the special field investigated should not be regarded as an isolated field—or any phase of American history as standing by itself. The history of the city of Pittsburgh could not be written without a thorough knowledge of contemporaneous European history, and in the history of any New England town, one must trace self-government to its germanic origin, the Saxon *Witenagemote*. Such a study of history, from the universal point of view, must intensify patriotism, since it will teach us to value our historic perspective."

The third point and conclusion drawn by the speaker was that mental growth and character-growth will result to the Daughters of the American Revolution from such a study and writing of American history, and an increasing self-respect with a corresponding growth of power.

"There is bone and muscle in the American State papers, and a fine clear style in speaking and writing can be acquired

from them." To prove this, quotations were introduced from some of the State papers, notably Lincoln's.

"As we become more thoroughly imbued with Americanism," said Miss Welch, "we value more and more our inherent traits." Said Canon Farrar, in his noble eulogy on General Grant, "such careers are the peculiar glory of the American continent." If Rome could point with pride to the fact that her dictators came from the plough-tail, America can echo the answer of one of its Presidents, who, when asked what his coat-of-arms should be, answered, mindful of his early struggles, "a pair of shirt sleeves." Not that we should undervalue good breeding, distinction, repose. "Truly," said Emerson, "we could ill spare the commanding social benefits of the great cities."

In view of all the stability and purpose women have shown in the new world, from the first moment of contact with it by Europeans; in view of the positions American women hold to-day in the world of business, art and literature, she thought that public expression, as vented by newspapers and novelists had not kept pace with the times. She had lately read in a current magazine an article on the "Contemporaneousness" of a certain novelist.

There was no contemporaneousness about that novelist in his portrayal of women. No wage-earning woman, whether type-writer, journalist or artist, figured in his pages as other than a whining parasite. His heroic women always lacked magnetism—the reader cared nothing for them because their creator cared less. They were aged, and provincial, and in well-preserved black silks and martyr's crowns.

A preceding speaker had said that there are none of the old heroes alive for the Daughters of the American Revolution to nurse. For this we may be thankful. Since the object of the present movement, this mustering of the descendants of the patriots of '76 is not to encourage the baneful tendency of women to indulge in introspection, to rake over the dead leaves. The object is to apply past experiences and facts to present issues, and the better the blood the greater the power.

"Courage," taught the old physicians, "is as the degree of circulation of the blood in the arteries." In twenty-nine

States and Territories, a majority of the whole number, women have already some form of suffrage. While no one wants woman to vote before she is ready, it is nevertheless impossible to predict the effects of federation and of increasing knowledge, this linking of American women together throughout the great cities, upon her destiny.

From the beginning America's has been a progressive political career, and is it impossible that the brotherhood of man may not some day include the sisterhood of women?

Mrs. WILBOUR, State Regent of Rhode Island, read the following paper on "The Destruction of the Gaspee, the Opening of the Revolution."

The destruction of the "Gaspee" in June, 1772, was an audacious act. At the time, although energetic protests were going to the British throne from our fathers against the tyrannical ministry, and Parliament seemed bent on executing unjust laws, almost everybody in the thirteen colonies professed loyalty to the king. Here and there a bold man might avow his purpose to resist by force unreasonable statutes. Here and there a far-sighted patriot might discern from the signs of the times the contest which finally sundered the union between the colonies and the parent government. The word independence was never spoken save with bated breath. Our fathers were warmly attached to the fatherland and dreamed not of separation, and yet, nearly three years before the battle of Lexington, more than three years before the conflict on Bunker Hill, the British schooner "Gaspee" was seized by an armed force of citizens of Providence and burnt. If the waters of Providence river were not crimsoned with blood it was no fault of the assailants. They came prepared to conquer or die. One of them shot the commander of the vessel, and but for the timidity of the crew of the "Gaspee," others would have been wounded or slain.

Technically the deed was treason. The brave band, led by John Brown and Abraham Whipple, were liable to imprisonment or death. Unless they had strongly confided in the sympathy of their townsmen or neighbors, their deed was arrant quixotism. But their confidence in these neighbors was not

misplaced. Though hundreds knew who were the ringleaders in the plot, everybody maintained secrecy, and no reward tendered by the Governor of Rhode Island or by the British ministry availed to bring the offenders to trial. These facts show that deep irritation stirred the hearts of the people in Providence plantations.

A recital of a few historic facts will answer the inquiry as to the causes that led to the seizure of the "Gaspee." The war which ended in 1763 had revealed the mighty strength of the British colonies. Thousands of the people had become accustomed to the privation and restraint of the camp and the peril of the battle-field. They had enjoyed the training of European officers and had attained self-reliance and skill, and on the whole, save in the sacrifice of precious lives, the colonists had gained by the strife. They had taken many valuable prizes which added to the material wealth of the people, and their gains had been swelled by the wages of service. But the parent government had had enormous expenses, and a large addition been made to the national debt. Under such circumstances it is hardly surprising that the British ministry conceived the plan of partly reimbursing the government by taxing the colonies. Selfish statesmen argued: We have made large outlays for the protection of the colonies, and they ought to pay a part of the interest, at least, of our national debt. But the proposal was unwelcome to our fathers. In the first place their ancestors had been at great pains to remove to this, then a waste, howling wilderness. They had endured trials and privations, and with their own hands hewn down the forests and carved out their farms. They had drawn riches from the seas, and sent their ships to foreign lands to carry on a gainful traffic. But they largely drew their supplies of manufactured goods from Great Britain.

British merchants reaped a harvest from their trade. If they never paid a dollar to the English treasury directly, they yet helped the British merchant and citizen to pay their taxes by the profits of colonial trade. Farther than this, the colonists reminded the British ministry that they were unrepresented in Parliament. Taxation without representation was monstrous. It was simply legalized robbery. But the ministry were arro-

gant and Parliament conceited, and taxes were imposed. The ministry tried first to enforce navigation laws which had been a dead letter, and Parliament passed the stamp act and imposed other duties. But the spirit of our fathers was aroused. If obnoxious duties were authorized they resolved that they would forego the use of the article whereon they were imposed. They made compacts with one another not to import the objectionable goods. So resolutely did they keep their agreement that British merchants found their trade seriously curtailed, and besought Parliament to repeal the offensive statutes. It unwisely kept the irritation alive by claiming the right to impose on the colonies taxes at pleasure. For nine years prior to the burning of the "Gaspee" the British ministry and the colonists had been at strife over the matter of taxation. Up to 1772 the strife had been bloodless. In the spring of that year the armed schooner "Gaspee" appeared in the waters of Narragansett Bay to aid in enforcing the revenue laws. She was commanded by Lieutenant William Duddington. He was evidently a somewhat conceited officer, but still energetic and alert. While failing to understand the temper of Rhode Islanders, he sought to win the approbation of his superiors by excessive vigilance. In a little time he made himself generally detested. Frequently annoying vessels peaceably navigating the bay, he allowed himself sometimes to detain them with scarce a pretext; he stopped occasionally even market boats, and more than once plundered the people on shore. He violated, indeed, the charter of the colony by failing to show his commission, and though an act of Parliament ordained that trials on property seized be held in the colony where the seizure was made, he had the impudence to send captured property to Boston. Of course, such acts kindled the indignation of our fathers; still they sought redress by legal means.

Deputy Governor Sessions applied to Chief Justice Hopkins for information as to the legality of Duddington's conduct, and received a reply from him to the effect "that no commander of any vessel has a right to use any authority in the body of the colony without previously applying to the Governor and showing his warrant for so doing, and also being sworn to a due exercise of his office." Correspondence followed

between Governor Wanton and Lieutenant Duddington. The latter showed a characteristic insolence, and finally enclosed the correspondence to Admiral Montague in Boston. He even addressed an exceedingly impudent letter to Governor Wanton, ridiculing his course, defending the action of Duddington, and even threatening, in case the rescue of any prize was attempted, "to hang as pirates the parties concerned."

Flesh and blood could hardly endure such insolence. Governor Wanton, loyalist though he afterward showed himself to be, quickly responded to the Admiral in these terms: "I do not receive instructions for the administration of my government from the King's Admiral stationed in America." Meanwhile the Governor laid both the Admiral's threatening letter and his reply before the Assembly, and that body directed copies of the correspondence to be sent to England, with an account of the incidents referred to therein. It may be mentioned that Lieutenant Duddington had, in writing to the Admiral, admitted that he had knowingly violated the law by sending a captured sloop with her cargo of rum to Boston; and averred that he expected the commissioners of customs there to sustain him, which he did not believe would be done in Newport. Of course, all these matters were known and talked about in Rhode Island. Sober citizens asked themselves: Is the navigation of our noble Bay to be at the mercy of a conceited underling of the British government? Are our most honored officials to be grossly insulted by a petty officer of the British navy?

Doubtless resentment was kindled which led many to feel that further subjection to Britain would be equivalent to slavery, and it was not long before an opportunity occurred to show how indignation at pertness and insolence were weakening the hands of loyalty. The sloop "Hannah," from New York, reported at the Custom House at Newport and the next day prowed up river. The "Gaspee," as usual, gave chase, and kept up the pursuit as far as Namquit Point. Here the water shallows, and the wary captain of the sloop kept on his course, knowing that the "Gaspee" might run aground. He probably felt no sorrow when he saw her fastened, but kept on his way to Providence and reported to Mr. John W.

Brown, one of the most respectable merchants of the place, the plight of the "Gaspee." Mr. Brown feels that now is a time for ridding the Bay of a nuisance. He therefore directs one of his most reliable shipmates to collect eight of the largest long-boats, with five oars each, to muffle the oars and rowlocks, and to place them at Fenner's wharf. Shortly after sunset, at the time when the shops were usually shut, a man passed along the main street beating a drum and apprising the people that the "Gaspee" was aground on Namquit Point and would not float off till 3 o'clock the next morning. He further invited those who might be disposed to go and destroy that hurtful vessel to go in the evening to Mr. James Sabines. The last survivor of the party died in 1840, but he testified a year before his death that he repaired to the designated house about 9 o'clock, taking with him his father's gun and his own powder-horn and bullets. He found a room full of people, some casting bullets in the kitchen and others arranging for their departure. At 10 o'clock the company received orders to embark. A sea captain acted as steersman for every boat. Resolutely the rowers urged their boats toward the fated vessel, and when within sixty yards heard the sentinel's hail: "Who come here?" The party have no time for idle talk, and give no answer. The sentinel hails again, and silence still prevails. Duddington now appears, clad only in his shirt, mounts the gunwale, and shouts again: "Who comes here?" Still no response, and he hails again. Now the silence is broken by Captain Whipple, who answers Duddington's inquiry by indulging in vigorous imprecation: "I am the sheriff of Kent county!!! I have got a warrant to apprehend you!!! So, surrender!!!!"

As soon as Lieutenant Duddington began to hail, Joseph Bucklin says to a companion, "Reach me your gun, I can kill that fellow." Ere Captain Whipple has time to finish the answer Bucklin fired, and Lieutenant Duddington fell. Happily he was not killed, and a surgeon accompanying the party was ordered to go to the cabin and dress the wound of the lieutenant. In less than a minute after Whipple's reply the boats were alongside, and the "Gaspee" was conquered without opposition. The sailors retreated below and the mischievous cruiser was a prize.

To prevent any troublesome controversy as to the ownership of the craft, her crew were ordered to take their effects and haste to the shore. Duddington was landed at Pawtuxet, and meanwhile the leaders of the Providence company set the "Gaspee" in flames and burned her to the water's edge.

Rhode Island is therefore entitled to the distinction of firing the first shot in the war of the Revolution. As we said before, it was nearly three years before the conflict became general, but it was a party of Rhode Island volunteers that first checked British arrogance.

Of course, Governor Wanton offered a reward for the detection of the audacious band, and the British authorities offered a great sum for the conviction of the incendiaries, but nobody could be found who knew anything about the matter, more than if it had been a case of spontaneous combustion. The drama proved to be, however, the opening of the Revolution.

B. O. WILBOUR,

Regent D. A. R. of Rhode Island.

As a postscript to the interesting paper which has just been read, the Society will be pleased to hear the following extract from the newspaper account of the formation of the Providence Chapter of the "Daughters of the American Revolution." This Chapter was given the name of the "Gaspee" Chapter, from the connection of the destruction of that vessel with the city of Providence :

"The meeting to organize a Chapter in Providence of the Society of the 'Daughters of the American Revolution' was held at the house of Mrs. Wm. R. Talbot, 129 Williams street, yesterday morning, Jan. 12, at eleven o'clock, in what is known as the 'Gaspee' room. The house has belonged to Mrs. Talbot's family for more than a century, and this room with the adjoining hall and staircase has been carefully preserved with all the old wainscoting and panel work, while the chimney and mantle-piece have been constructed from material saved from the old house. Suitable inscriptions and dates are on the mantle-piece, and Revolutionary relics and colonial furniture make it a most fitting place for a meeting of the 'Daughters of the American Revolution.'

"A short account of the Arnold house will be interesting. It was built about the year 1770, but was still unfinished when occupied by Sabin as a tavern in 1772. The news of the disaster to the British armed schooner 'Gaspee' was received in Providence in the afternoon of June

ninth. It was at once announced to the citizens by beat of drum through the streets and a call to meet at the Sabin House that evening. The meeting was held in the room mentioned above, and the plan of attack was stated. Bullets were moulded in the kitchen, and as soon as ready the attacking party embarked in the boats waiting for them at the foot of Planet street, about three hundred feet from the house, and proceeded down the river. The estate was bought within a year after this event by Welcome Arnold, a well known patriot citizen of the time. From him the estate descended to his son, Richard J. Arnold, and it was inherited by his children when he died in 1873. The house was in the possession of a savings bank for a short time, but bought back before it was pulled down by Mr. and Mrs. Talbot—Mrs. Talbot being a daughter of the above named Richard J. Arnold.

"Dr. Jonathan Arnold, a younger brother of Welcome Arnold, was a member of Congress during part of the war, and founded one of the earliest hospitals for the army."

MARY CORNELIA TALBOT.

Tuesday Evening, February 23.

The Congress was called to order at 8 o'clock by Hon. Gen. Geo. H. Shields.

The National Hymn was then sung.

Gen. SHIELDS. The first thing on the programme this evening is a song by Miss Stakely, whom I now have the pleasure and honor of introducing.

Miss Stakely sang the "Shadow Song," and being encored sang "Annie Laurie."

Gen. SHIELDS. Ladies and gentlemen: I think it is due myself, as well as this audience, that I should explain how I happen to have the honor to preside over this assemblage this evening. Some of you know that some months ago, my wife being the Secretary-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, (quite an elaborate title you see) [laughter] I was selected as its legal adviser. I had had some little acquaintance with the rules of law and had practiced some, but I have learned in the last eight or nine months that for varied questions and difficult problems to solve, the laws applicable to the Daughters of the American Revolution are a little ahead of anything I ever tackled. [Laughter]. When this meeting was spoken of, and the gentlemen who will address you this evening consented to do so, a motion was made

in the Board of Management of the Daughters that a gentleman be selected to preside. Instantly there was a difference of opinion on that subject, as on many others, [laughter] and the legal question was referred to me. I considered it, and after having made up my mind, advised that by all means the Vice-President General Presiding, Mrs. Cabell, should preside on this occasion. I did so because of her well-known ability, because of her knowledge of the subject, and because of the dignity and grace she would bring to the office. I thought I had placed the question before them in such a way that there could be but one decision; but I could scarcely catch my breath when it was voted down and I was selected to preside. I have frequently wondered since what *lady* would have been selected if I had advised them to take a *gentleman*. [Laughter]. And here I am, suffering all the pangs of embarrassment that a bashful man endures, instead of being seated by some fair Daughter, enjoying myself. But it gives me great pleasure to greet you on this occasion. I see around me the glorious Stars and Stripes—the beacon-light of progress, and the insignia of the grandest Nation that ever blessed God's footstool. [Applause]. Its folds are broad enough to take in the oppressed of all nations, and to make of them a nation possessing the best qualities of them all. Millions, north and south, are ready to spring to its defense, if it is assailed, and behind them would stand the resources of sixty-five millions of people. You meet as a patriotic society under very favorable auspices. But I was told not to make a speech—that I was simply to introduce the speakers. Still I have a word to add. The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is but the natural outgrowth of the spirit of patriotism that seems to have seized the people, which first, perhaps, culminated in the Society of the Sons of the Revolution; not, indeed, to preserve the history of the country—that is written and should be familiar to every boy and girl in the land—but to preserve the unwritten legends, the hearth-stone tales of the endurance of the men and the sufferings of the women of 1776. They were written, like Sybil's prophecies, on leaves, that the wind of time has scattered hither and thither, and it was to gather up these leaves and weave the lines written upon them into

imperishable history that was the foundation idea of these societies. I am glad to say that they are non-political, non-sectarian, and non-partisan. [Applause]. No war is intended to be made upon our adopted fellow-citizens; we remember that in all our struggles for liberty, side by side with the native stood the adopted citizen of the United States, and it would be poor policy, indeed, if when the meed of honor was awarded, they were not remembered; but as the hardy Highlander loves the banks and braes of Bonny Scotland, as the sturdy Englishman honors "Merry Old England," as the sympathetic Celt has tears come into his eyes when he speaks of the Emerald Isle, and as the phlegmatic Teuton feels his blood course quickly through his veins at the mention of the "Vaterland," so we, as descendants of Americans, claim that we have the right, whenever we see the "Star Spangled Banner" to shout with glad acclaim, "My country 'tis of thee, of thee I sing." [Applause]. I am glad to say that the Daughters of the American Revolution are not an adjunct nor an auxiliary to any other society—they are independent, especially the Board of Management, [laughter] but they affiliate with all patriotic societies. We have with us to-night a gallant Son of the Revolution, one whose reputation as a scholar and a scientist forbids any further comment from me. He will speak to you on the subject of patriotic societies. I now have the pleasure to introduce Dr. Persifor Frazer, of Philadelphia. [Applause].

Dr. FRAZER—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :

It is a good sign for the stability of a household when the passing years but deepen the affection of a son for his mother or of a wife for her husband; and it argues well for a people when, forgetting the dissensions and troubles necessary to national life, it devotes a period of each year to paying respect to the memory of its noblest citizen.

It is a favorable sign for the stability of our nation that the spirit of patriotism is showing itself now in a hundred ways, for we are often reproached with being too commercial and utilitarian in all our relations, and one honest, unselfish sentiment is good for our reputation. We have again taken

from its hiding-place the emblem of our national existence—old Glory—and flung it to the breeze on the occasion of the joyful anniversary which we celebrate.

Groups of men yesterday met together throughout the entire globe to commemorate the birth of the greatest citizen and leader whom history has yet recorded. But among all of these celebrations that one which occurred in the capital of the United States was the most deeply significant, because to the fitness of the time it added that of place.

The noble river which binds this city with the ocean passes in its course the spot where he, whose name is throughout all nations synonymous with purity of purpose and loftiness of patriotism, drew his first breath ; and the spot where he ended that glorious career which left us heirs to an empire of freedom under law with the words, “ It is well.”

These words—the sentry-call of our guardian angel—floated up the bosom of the Potomac and hovered over the spot which, a twelvemonth later, was to become the Federal City. And we may imagine that on each recurring anniversary they roll on unheard by our grosser senses, breaking like a wave against Capitol and White House, and flinging broadcast their happy story of the year just past and their cheering augury for the future. What Mecca is to the followers of Islam ; what Palestine was to the Crusaders ; such is this city to the patriotic American on the birthday of him who was first in the hearts of his countrymen. The name of our political centre is an inspiration to patriotism and constitutes of itself a sufficient reason for being the scene of this celebration. It is a privilege for a Philadelphian to make the pious pilgrimage and lay a chaplet from the old capital on the altar of the new. But if the City of Washington be the City of the Twenty-second of February, so is the City of Philadelphia, with her rough cobbled streets and red brick houses, that of Independence Day. As well might the Christian traveler seek inspiration on the Twenty-fifth of December in Constantinople instead of Jerusalem, as the patriotic citizen of the United States in this city instead of Philadelphia on the Fourth of July.

The centennial anniversary of our independence brought with it the germ of a beautiful idea, binding together brothers

and sisters who at that time would have united in no other cause. It was a concrete demonstration of the dignity of American citizenship, and a deserved tribute to our honored predecessors who had won for us the greatest of earthly prizes—freedom. We learned from that epoch that we had become a great and powerful nation. But why had we not known this before? Because, despite the patriotism of those who sang peans of victory over the capture of Cornwallis; despite the jubilee following our peace with Great Britain after the war of 1812; despite the illumination in honor of our success in the war with Mexico: in spite of all these things many thoughtful Americans had grave doubts of the permanency of our government. In the fifties it was not a common fault of the American to boast of his government or to profess any love of country. Such professions were relegated to the orators of our national holidays and of political campaigns. But a frightful civil war kindled within us all the flame of patriotism, and the most cynical became the most ardent patriots. It is not likely that this generation will ever forget the lesson; for with the tender sorrow at the loss of our own flesh and blood on both sides of the Potomac, the blue and the gray, came the thought that the United States had stood the test which alone was needed to assure her existence for future ages.

If the re-awakening of the patriotic spirit bodes well for the future of our country, so also does the growth of that sentiment which invites women to our side; our dearest companions, our equals, co-heiresses of our joint inheritance, and our colleagues in all the moral and intellectual aspects of our life. The most essential half of humanity has long been treated to expressions of adoration and flattering assurances of superiority, while lacking the right to employ without restriction those capacities with which woman as well as man has been endowed. In our Republic we have heretofore been more unjust than in monarchies, even in respect to that one of woman's claims in which it would be folly to deny her absolute equality—heredity; and she has too often been regarded merely as a means of uniting a glorious ancestor with the male descendant, who shines in the reflected light of his deeds without however illuminating the very important connecting channel through

which his blood has been transmitted. It was the chief merit of the centennial celebration that it not only awakened that spirit of love of country which has blossomed forth into associations of men and women who represent the true American race, but that by the graceful act of justice which established a woman's department, it demonstrated her success in every field she had entered.

From the shore of the Pacific in that year of 1876 came the first note of assembly for the sons of the men who had cemented by their blood the foundation stones of our Republican temple, and this call was answered by the Empress of the Atlantic States, by Pennsylvania, by New Jersey, by the District of Columbia, and others, until now thirty-nine of the forty-four States of our flag are represented (or are about to be so) by societies based upon American ancestry. And the ladies—we may add bless them without restricting them to this Barmecide feast of compliment—the ladies caught the infection, and brave, independent, liberty-loving as they are, formed their amazonian cohorts. With that subtle discrimination which is a characteristic of the feminine mind, they formed at once two kinds of societies, the first being founded on Colonial residence and prominence, and the second upon Revolutionary service of the ancestor; but in one at least of the Colonial Societies it is admitted that Revolutionary service of the descendants of a Colonial ancestor who furnished only the qualification of early settlement might render the later descendant as eligible as if, a scrivener to some Vice-Regent, he had penned courtly phrases in arbitrary orthography.

The idea of uniting together the descendants of those who hewed this fair land out of a wilderness is a grand one, but it is too much divided. Why should brother and sister sit on opposite sides of the Temple of Freedom as if no one bench would suffice for them both? Why should there not be one Society of the Children of the American Revolution? Do our sisters hesitate to join us; or are we afraid of their competition in the profession of patriotism as we seem to be in certain other professions? Perhaps they may say that we ourselves are divided—needlessly so. They are right, and without retorting upon them, it may be said that there is not a sincere patriot who

appreciates the significance of the American Revolution and of the organizations to honor it, who does not earnestly hope that a union of these organizations may be effected in the near future. To require two societies to provide for the heredity of a brother and sister reminds one of the time-honored story of Isaac Newton, who cut two holes under the door that a cat and her kitten might pass; but to maintain two societies of men, founded on the same principle, demanding the same qualifications, honoring the same heroes; of men born of the same parents, brought up in the same household, and yet holding aloof from each other, is to belittle the cause which called both societies into being.

If our good forefathers could revisit us, what would be their astonishment to find their early activity on the continent represented by two Societies of Colonial Dames alike in name and constitution:—two Societies of male descendants, and two of female descendants of the men who won our independence, and their old friend, the Society of the Officers of that struggle, very much as they had left it, but weaker. Of these seven organizations they would remark that six have appeared since the centennial of the Declaration of Independence. Four are societies of women and three of men. It only remains to found a Society of Colonial Squires to have the partners for a complete American minuet *fin du siècle passé*. It is likely that these good men would conclude that among their latest offspring there was a great deal too much Declaration of Independence and a great deal too little Union. In all of these societies the two qualifications for eligibility are acceptability of the individual and heredity. In the first, women are generally our superiors, while in the last they are certainly our equals. In the men's societies the right of membership must be derived from a man. No woman can confer upon her male descendants the right of wearing the revolutionary button, no matter how distinguished her services were. It is somewhat anomalous that the descendants of Mrs. Gannett, née Deborah Samson, alias Robert Shirtliffe, should be excluded from participation in these societies, notwithstanding the fact that Congress voted her a pension and a grant of land for her distinguished services and wounds as a Revolutionary soldier. Still, men

may be excused, on the ground of custom, for requiring derivation from a male founder, but that societies of women should require this is an unaccountable slight to their sex. Were the services of Deborah Samson, or of Margaret Corbin different from those of any soldier in the army of the Revolution? Was not the punishment of Tarleton by Jane Morrow a deed of valor? Why should the women of the Revolution be overlooked as the starting points of an ancestral line? Without the self-sacrifice and devotion of the maids and wives of that day our cause would have failed and history would have called the struggle the American Rebellion.

Not long since, in looking over some old papers, the following quaintly told story was found. The time was October, 1777, that gloomy period for the patriot cause. The scene was laid in Philadelphia and the region immediately around it. Washington was encamped at White Marsh, not far north of the present city limits, and Gen. Howe occupied the then city which was confined to a small region on the bank of the Delaware and east of the State House. Since December 13, of 1776, when Gen. Charles Lee had been captured and Gen. Howe had refused to accord to him the rights of a prisoner of war, all exchanges of prisoners had ceased, and those in the hands of the British were treated with unwonted severity. On October 8, 1777, a young and beautiful woman, an ardent patriot and the mother of a numerous family of young children, left her house in Chester county and journeyed to Philadelphia, distant twenty miles, on horseback, to visit her husband, an officer of the American army, then a prisoner in the hands of the British. It was no easy journey, for a dense forest covered both banks of the Schuylkill river, which she had to cross, and extended almost to the site of the State House, and this woods was full of camp-followers and marauders. It was her custom to ensure permission to enter the British lines by carrying farm produce slung in bags on either side of the horse, and through the instrumentality of influential friends, she usually secured an interview with her husband. On leaving him next day she managed to conceal a letter which he had drawn up on behalf of his fellow-prisoners and addressed to Gen. Washington, together with pieces of the unwholesome bread which was

served to the prisoners. Returning with the wife of another officer they were stopped at the outpost and ordered to be searched by women employed for that purpose. The remainder of the story is best told in her own words: "We mounted and turned our horses' heads towards home. At the ferry there were persons whose business it was to search all those who left the city by that road, and Mrs. Gibbons and I were shown into a room where two women came forward to undress us. She gave full employment to them both, declaring that they should not touch her. I had ripped the quilting of my petticoat, putting in the paper between the lining and outside, and had sewed pieces of the bread all round inside the hem, and I did not feel very comfortable at the thought of undergoing a search. Mrs. Gibbons kicked and slapped and fought and scolded, giving them a great deal of trouble and making them believe she had something to fight for, tho' she had nothing. They took off shoes and stockings and undressed her entirely, greatly provoked that they had their trouble for their pains. I was very quiet. When they turned to me they performed their office slightly, saying this one has nothing to be afraid of or she would not take it so quietly. After examining our saddles we were allowed to go on our way. Tho' I had kept my composure I was very far from feeling unconcerned. I tho't of my little children at home without father or mother, if I should be detained; I tho't of the business at home, with no one to attend to it, and what would become of our living; but most of all, I thought of the poor prisoners if their efforts for relief should be discovered and frustrated, not only could there be nothing done to lessen their suffering, but the rigor of their confinement would be no doubt greatly increased. I took a very long breath when we were safely over the river.

"It was afternoon before I reached home; I had something to eat, changed my dress, had a fresh horse saddled, and set out for White Marsh. It was dark and raining when I came to the Swede's Ford, where I crossed the Schuylkill. There was a large house not far from the ford, a tavern or ferry-house. I rode up to it to ask for some one to go with me across the river. The light came from all the windows; it seemed to be full of soldiers drinking and swearing and carousing, and I was

afraid to call, and rode down again to the river ; here all was dark and raining and blowing, the river rushing and rising, and I was afraid to venture through a ford I was not used to. After sitting awhile on my horse I determined to return to the house. The soldiers were some of our own, and seeing a man at the door I asked him if he would request the commanding officer of the party to come to me. This he did, and when the officer came he proved to be a gentleman that I knew. He ordered his horse to be saddled and crossed the river with me, keeping hold of my rein ; the current was very strong, the river rising, and the water above the saddle girth.

"I saw Gen. Washington at headquarters the next morning, Gen. LaFayette and some other officers were with him ; I gave him the paper and the bread ; he seemed much moved at the condition of the prisoners, and after his asking some questions relating to the business, I came away. He sent a gentleman with me to see me safely across the river." She had ridden while in a delicate state of health fully fifty miles that day. Washington was much moved, and immediately re-opened correspondence with Gen. Howe concerning the amelioration of the condition of prisoners and the re-establishment of a cartel for their exchange, with the effect that Gen. Lee was exchanged on the 21st of the following April, and other exchanges speedily followed. This is but one out of hundreds of such deeds which were performed by American women during the Revolution, and which were as important and as brave as service in the ranks. And from whom better than from such a woman could eligibility to one of these societies be derived? Who would not rather feel the blood of such a woman in his veins, than demonstrate a pedigree which linked him with any Tory, however eminent, even to Georgius Rex himself. Yet the only woman's society which recognizes a woman founder does so only when she was the mother of a man who performed service ; a clause which would seem to have been drawn in favor of inconspicuous stepchildren.

But is there a drawback to the establishment of these societies of descendants of patriots? Is there danger of adding to the present overproduction of arrogance and sycophancy which has resulted from the formation of classes based on

wealth and social distinction? In a word, is there a thought in the project which is not honestly American and sincerely democratic and republican? If so we want no such societies. We started on our career to be a home for the oppressed of all nations, and our practice has been not to despise a man though he be a king, but a king if he be not a man. If these societies are to cause one citizen to elevate his eyebrows superciliously in regarding another, they are worse than superfluous; they are pernicious. But they do not. There can be nothing more genuinely republican and democratic than the satisfaction of pointing to a line of useful citizens who were not only democratic in principle but were enabled to assist in establishing human freedom by their deeds. A horse is no less able to do the work given to him because he is of a pedigree which has shown itself fitted for such work. A man is no less trustworthy as an accountant because his father and grandfather were able and honest business men before him.

Nor can it be said that the taint of aristocracy adheres to a man who knows whence he comes; on the contrary, this imputation may be more fairly leveled at the other man. The inheritance of character as well as of physical attributes is a fact too well known to need discussion, and while there are what Darwin and Wallace recognize as variation from the original type, there is in the main, a strong tendency to perpetuate any striking characteristics; so that a good republican is likely to have a good republican for a son. Pride in the descent through several generations of honest women and brave men is a natural and praiseworthy feeling, and is not allied to that which pretends that one belongs to a superior class of beings. Membership in these American societies implies simply a deeper interest in the soil than wealth can give, and it brings with it also the responsibility of that connection. It has already brought about a feeling of respect for decorations which are neither foreign nor exclusive, but which rich and poor alike may enjoy as Americans. And the privilege is the same, whether the ancestor were one of the principal Continental Generals or the humblest private in the ranks. Surely no one can confound this spirit of love of country with aristocratic pretension or phariseeism. Still, it is true that though

no pretended superiority to others mars the bond of our fellowship, there is a dividing line which none may pass without the qualification of Americanism. Nor ought we to regret the existence among us of that which money cannot buy and influence cannot attain.

From whatever part of the Union we come it is with loyal hearts and in loving memory of him whose precepts teach us ever fresh lessons of probity and wisdom. Admiration is due the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for its broad spirit of patriotism in the celebration of this anniversary under the presidency of the first lady in the land. It teaches the world that the rulers of this country to-day are of the American stock which were its rulers in the past, and that without any further influences to support them than fitness for office. So long as this remains the case there can be no doubt of the prosperity nor as to the destiny of the country, and we may fitly repeat the words of the dying patriot and Father of his Country : " It is well."

Gen. SHIELDS. The next thing on the programme is "The Star Spangled Banner," to be sung by Dr. Francis Baxter. I have been told that in England, whenever the National Hymn, "God Save the Queen," is sung, the people rise. I have seen the President rise and stand when the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung in honor of the Flag, and it seems to me that every American citizen should honor his Country's Flag by standing while this good old song is heard. Therefore I ask you to rise and stand while Dr. Baxter sings. He suggests that you sing the chorus with him.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was then sung, the audience standing.

Gen. SHIELDS. I am very sure that after listening to the eloquent and instructive remarks of a member of your Advisory Board from the Sons, that all of the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution are glad that they affiliate with the Sons of the Revolution. We have with us to-night a representative of another Patriotic Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, whose Revolutionary blood and grit led him through circumstances of suffering that would have appalled most men, to successfully plant the American

Flag nearer the North Pole than any man had ever gone before. [Applause]. Not only that, but as the Chief Director of the Signal Service, I may say, without disparagement to the present management, that he gave us very much better weather than we have had the present winter. In whatever walk of life he has been called to he has always been successful, and as he has been so successful in grappling with conditions—not theories—and in calming storms, I take great pleasure in nominating him as my successor as Legal Adviser of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Laughter]. I asked the gentleman what his subject would be. He said he had no subject, and I am very sure that that means a very eloquent address. I take the pleasure of introducing to you one whom you know, perhaps far better than you know me—General A. W. Greely. [Applause].

Gen. GREELY—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :

It was my good fortune, as the representative of a kindred Society, to attend the commemorative services in honor of Washington's birth, conducted by the Sons of the Revolution in St. John's Church yesterday, and I find pleasure in being associated this evening, at the request of the Daughters of the American Revolution with a representative member of the Sons of the Revolution of Pennsylvania. One sentence in yesterday's service sums up the feelings of the District of Columbia Sons of the American Revolution, and puts in concrete shape the resolutions adopted by that Society without a dissenting voice: "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

If in that dignified, sweet and solemn service, so creditable to the Sons of the Revolution, this chanted phrase caught an auditor's attention, yet, as the blended strains of human voice and militant music faded in the distance, there came also a regret that in no wise had this service taken cognizance of the Church's injunction: "Whom God has joined together let no man put asunder." It doubtless passed the memory of the celebrators that in this city was assembled the first Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and that in some way, faint and small, perchance, the influence

and services of Martha Washington might well be alluded to conjointly with those of her illustrious and patriotic husband.

Both from the nature of the case and from the spirit of the time the successful issue of the American Revolution was almost entirely the work of men. But as to the lesser labors of the women—lesser in amount, but like the most valued of all recorded gifts, the widow's mite—not a whit the less in value than the greater work of the men; these unrecorded labors wait for the lucent amber of woman's thought, not to make them more beautiful, but to preserve them unchanged, with their defects of human action, their glories of divine inspiration, worthy examples for coming women, who may, in God's providence, find themselves obliged to strive to the uttermost possibilities of human nature for Home and Country.

It has been impracticable for me to listen to the papers presented at this Continental Congress, but it is said that they have shown a high order of literary ability. The programme I have read carefully, and if a word of criticism is permissible it lies in this notable fact, that only four of the thirteen papers bear on woman's work, at least so far as is evident from the titles. Shall not later Congresses chronicle a change in the line of study and research?

The labors of American women in behalf of civic and religious freedom have never been recorded as they merit. Some, indeed, argue that with women especially, the sense of duty well performed should—like the practice of virtue—be its own reward; that men, not women, seek fame. As for elusive fame, which our own Longfellow defines as the fragrance of heroic deeds, neither woman nor man can hope to attain it by effort, since it is not given to him who woos it. There is, however, something you women can give your elder sisters. If the subtle fragrance of their deeds of womanly heroism lingers not after the lapse of a century, yet the memory thereof should inspire you to recognize their nobility of thought and action. The fitting recognition of heroic deeds is not alone like Portia's dew, but it is more, since it is an act of justice to the doer and a contribution to the morality of later ages, in which it may serve as a stimulus calculated to sustain and encourage some fainting soul striving

upward and onward in the path of sacrifice and self-devotion.

Since the deeds of the women of the American Revolution have never been adequately chronicled, it is a womanly and patriotic duty you owe to your ancestors, to yourselves, even more to your children, to rescue from neglect and oblivion the story of their labors, their sufferings and their sacrifices. Such tribute, I hope, will form a not unimportant part of the work to which you are pledged as associate members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

There lately fell under my observation a pamphlet, whereof a chapter set forth only too briefly the strenuous efforts of the women of Philadelphia in behalf of the ragged, half-starved soldiers in 1780. It was the noble story of the Sanitary Commission of this generation, anticipated by a hundred years. Under the leadership of Esther Reed, wife of General Joseph Reed, and ably seconded by the worthy daughter of an illustrious sire (Sarah *Franklin Bache*), the women of the county of Philadelphia alone raised supplies to the values of \$10,000 in specie, and from the State of New Jersey the women sent Washington more than \$15,000 at one time. Many women gave first their private funds, then sacrificed their trinkets and jewelry, endeared to them by tender associations, and, as the need became greater, banded themselves together and through long months of doubt and darkness, worked with their hands from morn till night to clothe the patriotic soldiery.

And when the story of woman's work in the American Revolution is written, turn some one of you, I pray, to the Year-Book of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, so that the tales of womanly devotion and patriotism therein registered may not pass unnoticed, but may be fully and properly recorded.

A deceased member, the Honorable W. L. Bragg, had for a great-grandmother Mrs. Kate Barry, patriot, scout and courier, who was present at the memorable victory of the battle of the Cowpens. Of this brave woman, a Carolinian orator has said: "Every man, woman and child of the name 'of Barry who may ever live in our great country, from now 'until the last syllable of time, will only be following the light

"of the highest earthly virtues in attempting to claim that "they carry in their veins the blood of Kate Barry."

Another member, the late General W. H. F. Lee, traced his lineage back to a great-great-grandmother, who was one of the potent powers for success in the Revolution, Martha Dandridge, better known as Martha Washington. I need not dwell on the support she gave to Washington throughout the entire war, but shall only recall how unwilling she was that her illustrious husband should alone bear the hardships of camp and field. "During the winter at Valley Forge," it is written, "she suffered every privation in common with the officers, and was busy from morning to night providing 'comforts for the sick soldiers.'

Among the living members is the great-great-grandson of Elizabeth Gray, who carried arms and ammunition for the American troops through the British lines about Boston.

Another represents in descent Mrs. Elizabeth Steele, who, in February, 1781, gave opportune aid to General Greene by presenting to him two bags of silver, her savings of several years. "Never did relief come at a more needed moment," writes Greene's biographer.

One member has as a great-grandmother, Sarah Rand, who, when a girl of sixteen, served as a scout to warn the colonists of the approach of the British boats at the battle of Bunker Hill.

An honorary member is the great-great-grandson of Hannah White Arnett, patriot, of Elizabethtown, who influenced materially the attitude of New Jersey during the American Revolution.

Margaret Jane Peale Ramsey, the sister of an ancestor of a member of our local society, accompanied and endured with her husband, Colonel Nathaniel Ramsey, not only the hardships of the camp at Valley Forge, but also the British prisons at New York and on Long Island in 1778-1780.

Another notable woman is Elizabeth Ludlow Lewis, wife of Francis Lewis, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, who gives eligibility to his great-great-grandson. Elizabeth Lewis was imprisoned by the British in New York, and her

patriotic devotion and services were such that by order of Washington she was exchanged for a British officer.

The gentleman from Philadelphia has said that no woman can give eligibility to a member of the two societies of "Sons." This may be true of the other societies, but it is not true of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In this capital city of the nation we feel that liberality should be shown in recognizing and encouraging patriotic service, whether by man, woman or child. There is no constitutional limitation restricting to men the quality whence eligibility of members proceeds, and so I can say that there is at least one instance where a woman of the American Revolution, by her individual valor and military service, gave eligibility to one of our living members—I allude to Deborah Sampson. An orphan, unfortunately situated in her home relations, she enlisted disguised as a man, and gave faithful service in camp and field, and was wounded in action. She enlisted under the name of Robert Shurtleff, and in later years received special recognition from both her own Commonwealth and the National Government for her services toward the securing of our independence.

And coming down to later days, there is a living member of our Society whose grandmother, although born in Ireland, was so imbued with the American spirit that she, a girl of about nineteen years, bore bread and refreshments to the exhausted defenders at Fort McHenry, whose gallant and successful defence was the happy occasion of our national military song, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The spirit of American women remains unchanged in the direction of sacrifice for home and country. The late civil war, though many of my women auditors know it only by tradition, brought out the latent capacities of women, both North and South, more in the South, because the need was greater there than at the North. The story of their sacrifices of body, mind and heart, what tongue can aspire to fully tell, what pen hope to fittingly record?

No reasonable doubt exists that the women of our age and our Capital City—and I wish to emphasize the remark relative to Washington, since many consider this city given up to

fashion and frivolity —have as much patriotism as their ancestors, either in the American Revolution or in the late Civil War. It is only necessary to give the splendid energies and generous impulses of our American women the right direction. The woman of to-day is many-sided, and her power for good is no longer limited to narrow fields, but is displayed in countless ways. As regards patriotism, I firmly believe they are set in the right direction in this organization which I have the honor to now address.

And, finally, let me say God-speed to the thousands of earnest, intelligent, patriotic women whose representatives are now before me, and who are charged with the working out of the patriotic problems involved in your national association. Your uttered aspirations for a nobler, purer spirit of national patriotism, your injunctions to live lives of greater usefulness, your examples as liberty-loving women, interested or devoted to the general welfare of the human race, are so many seeds of eternal truth and charity, wherewith may fittingly be associated the injunction and prophesy of the great prose-poet Ruskin, delivered first, I think, to woman :

Scatter diligently in susceptible minds,
The germs of the true and beautiful :
They will develop there to trees, bud, bloom,
And bear the golden fruits of Paradise.

Gen. SHIELDS. The Schubert Quartet will now sing Heller's "American Anthem."

The anthem was then sung, and in answer to an encore the quartet sang "Robin Adair."

Gen. SHIELDS. The pleasantest part of the evening to me has now arrived. I will, with great pleasure, vacate this seat in favor of the Vice-President General, who will preside while some of the papers deferred from the morning session are read. Mrs. Cabell will please come forward.

Mrs. Cabell then took the chair.

The CHAIR. Will the ladies who are to read papers please do me the favor to come to the platform ?

It is, of course, wholly unnecessary that I should use this little gavel to call the Congress to order to hear the papers that are about to be read ; but I think the ladies will agree with

me that we must come to order, that we may give a unanimous vote of thanks to the distinguished gentlemen who have so eloquently and feelingly addressed us, and to our trusted legal adviser, who has stood by the Society from the moment he took charge of the legal aspects of its affairs. I shall be very grateful if some lady will make the motion.

The motion was then made and carried that a resolution of thanks be extended to Dr. Persifor Frazer, of the Sons of the Revolution ; to Gen. A. W. Greely, of the Sons of the American Revolution, and to Gen. George H. Shields, the legal adviser of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the vote being unanimous.

The CHAIR. Miss Julia Morgan Harding, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, will now read a paper on "The Early History of Pittsburgh."*

The CHAIR. The next paper upon the programme is entitled "Virginia Women in the Revolution," by Mrs. Mary Stewart Smith. It was to have been read by Mrs. Moran, of Charlottesville, Va., but will be published in the proceedings of the Congress, and we will pass to the next paper, by Mrs. Mitchell Nevin.*

The CHAIR. The next paper upon the programme is one by Miss Hetzel, entitled "Abigail Adams." Miss Hetzel suggests, ladies, that as her paper is not short, and as it is growing late, she would prefer to postpone it, and asks that I call upon some other lady. So we will listen to the paper written by Mrs. Kerfoot, which will be read by Mrs. Osborn, Regent of Illinois.*

Mrs. OSBORN. Madam President, Sons and Daughters : In presenting this paper from an Illinois woman, with the subject "Colonial Virginia," I should, perhaps, make an explanation by calling to your minds the fact that Illinois originally belonged to Virginia, and therefore her colonial history is ours.*

The CHAIR. The last paper upon the programme this evening is one by Miss Richards, of Washington, D. C., entitled "Heroic Women of the American Revolution."*

*The papers mentioned here will be published in succeeding numbers of this Magazine.—EDITOR.

The CHAIR. As decided this morning, we will meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock. This was thought necessary, as a great deal of business will come before the Congress to-morrow.

On motion, the Congress then adjourned at 11 o'clock.

"WELSHMEN OF THE REVOLUTION." Read before the Continental Congress on Tuesday morning by Mrs. Mabel E. P. Riggs, representing the St. Paul Chapter, Minn.

An insignificant principality of twelve counties and of a million and a half of people constitutes what remains of a once powerful nation, one branch of that first great stream of Aryan migration from the birthplace of the race westward and northwestward ; a nation akin to the first historic inhabitants of all Europe, who, driven out by succeeding swarms from the parent hive, found their way to what is now Great Britain. While history is silent in regard to these island people, these "strangers," until Caesar visited and described them, their own traditions point backward to a time when Athens was in the height of her prosperity, a time before Rome had become the Empress of the world ; even then these people had formulated a voluminous code of laws, whose spirit has been described as "good will to men ;" they were in possession of institutions whose purpose was the fostering of religious and national sentiment, and of a priesthood of great learning and influence, a priesthood which Jean Reynaud believes to have taught clearly the immortality of the soul, as it did its transmigration, and to have had as high ideas of the true nature of God as the Jews themselves.

Nations have risen and declined since that time ; the entire political geography of Europe has been mapped out again and again ; living languages have died ; during all these years the world of the Celt has been growing less and less ; he has been steadily pressed backward until the Welshmen of to-day have become the living fulfilment of their ancient prophecy :

Their Lord they will praise,
Their speech they will keep,
Their land they will lose—
Except wild Wales.

Surrounded as he has been by alien influences, brought by turn under Roman, Saxon and Norman rule, and modified to some extent, no doubt, by these, the Cymro still preserves the traditions, the language, the race characteristics which constitute his individuality.

What, we may ask, are these characteristics which have rendered the Cymro a failure in the struggle for political existence, which have reduced his kingdom from a continent to a principality, but which at the same time have rendered him so tenacious of national life that this people have survived, reduced in numbers and cut off in territory, but undiminished in spirit, while mightier nations have sunk into obscurity or been utterly annihilated?

Matthew Arnold, who, while avowing himself neither a "Celt-lover" nor a "Celt-hater," was pre-eminently a Celt-sympathiser, offers, it seems to me, an adequate explanation. He maintains that the genius of a people is to be best found in its literature, and from their literature he finds that "sentiment" is the one word that most fittingly characterizes the Celtic races. "An organization quick to feel impressions, and feeling them strongly; a lively personality keenly sensitive to joy or sorrow;" a temperament "always ready to react against the despotism of fate," he maintains, is the explanation of that want of success which has characterized the race. All that sentiment can accomplish has been done, but quick perception and warm emotion must be counterbalanced by "balance, measure and patience," and these latter qualities the Celt has never possessed. "If his rebellion against fate," continues Mr. Arnold, "has thus lamed the Celt even in spiritual work, how much more must it have lamed him in the world of business and politics. The skillful and resolute appliance of means to ends, which is needed both to make progress in material civilization and to make powerful states, is just what the Celt has least turn for."

"Self-will, want of patience with ideas, inability to see the way the world is going," in a word, lack of adaptability, these and those other characteristics in the Celt to which Mr. Arnold ascribes lack of success, have, in the Welsh people, engendered a method of life which, in its turn, has gone far

toward intensifying still more their race qualities. Perceiving their own lack of political success, they cling the more passionately to their land, their tongue and their institutions.

The sentiment for music and poetry developed the bard, a title and a position peculiar to the Welsh people, said to be older than the Christian era. Bards were the nation's singers, having in Wales an organization with hereditary rights and privileges. In their songs they gave voice to the religious and national sentiment of the land, and exerted a most powerful influence over the people. They kept alive, too, a love and desire for freedom, for "To be a bard was to be freed;" no serf might enjoy their prerogatives. There were annual festivals where bards vied with each other, singing hymns of praise and rehearsing celebrated victories, the laws of the nation, poetic genealogies and family histories. This custom is still perpetuated in the Eisteddfod, whose purpose, now as then, is "to encourage general literature of the Welsh, to maintain the Welsh language and the customs of the country, and to cultivate a patriotic spirit among the people." Mr. Arnold refers to the characteristics which M. Renan discovered in the Welsh people. He is struck with the "timidity, the shyness, the delicacy of the Celtic nature, its preference for a retired life, its embarrassment at having to deal with the great world." The Welshman lives in the past. Wales, if I may once more quote Mr. Arnold, is a land "where the past still lives, where every place has its tradition, every name its poetry, and where the people, the genuine people, still knows this past, this tradition, this poetry, and lives with it and clings to it while, alas, 'the prosperous Saxon has long ago forgotten his.'

I have yet to meet the person with a drop of Welsh blood in his veins who is not proud of the fact, and this spirit of national loyalty, amounting almost to a sense of personal ownership in whatever is Welsh, renders the Welshman not slow to claim recognition for his own wherever he may find it. He will tell you that a Welshman discovered America in the twelfth century; returning home, he persuaded ten ship-loads of his countrymen to accompany him to the wonderful land he had found, but sailing hither, they were never heard from

again. He will tell you that Saint Patrick was Welsh, as were Arthur and Merlin; not the Arthur of chivalry and French romance, nor yet the mythical heroic Arthur of Breton tradition, but the real Arthur of British history. He will say that the English common law of to-day is but the immeasurably ancient British law, the law of his people, first turned into Latin, thence into Saxon for Alfred by a Welshman; that to the Cymry also England owes her common law school; that trial by jury is from the same source, and that to the love of learning fostered through so many centuries in the Welsh heart, England owes her oldest university, Oxford.

Many of the men of England who have stood most firmly for what they believed to be right were of Welsh descent; Cromwell, four of the regicides, John Rogers the martyr, John Milton; it may be, too, that Milton derives what has been called the "Titianism" of his poetry from his Welsh blood. DeQuincey said that "mercurial races are never sublime," yet the qualities which constitute their weakness prove elements of strength when mingled with the blood of another people.

In our own country Welshmen or their descendants have, from its settlement until the present time, played a part and occupied a position quite commensurate with their numbers. Among the first settlers at Jamestown are found several of Welsh name, and from 1606 to 1633 there are traces of Welsh settlers through the Southern colonies. They were not absent from the Mayflower, as the name of its captain, Jones, of Steven Hopkins, Thomas Rogers and John Howland signify; John Alden also was Welsh. In 1637 the Reverend John Jones came to Concord, Massachusetts, and a number of Welsh families settled there with him. After the Restoration a number of Welsh families came into New England. In 1682 a strong immigration from Wales set in. Many of these were Friends, who settled near Philadelphia, where for many years the Welsh language was a familiar sound in the streets. The influx continued for nearly one hundred years into New England, New York, New Jersey and Maryland, but more especially into Delaware and Pennsylvania, where Welsh tracts or "hundreds" were of frequent occurrence. Merchants, lawyers, physicians, clergymen, teachers and statesmen formed

no small proportion of these additions to the population of the colonies. Conspicuous among colonial Welsh names are those of Roger Williams, William Penn, Rowland Ellis, Elihu Yale and Jonathan Edwards. Of the Presidents of the United States eight are, with more or less accuracy, claimed as of Welsh ancestry : Jefferson, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Madison, Monroe, William Henry Harrison, Garfield and Benjamin Harrison. Of these, four belong to the Revolutionary period, and were active participants in the scenes of that time. The greatest of our chief justices, John Marshall, was of Welsh ancestry, as were Webster, Beecher and a host of others prominent in military and civil life, in arts and sciences.

Holding those principles of patriotism, of devotion to civil and religious liberty, of justice and of duty which we have seen have been inculcated into the Cymro from time immemorial through the laws, literature and customs of his country, together with that impulsive, adventurous Celtic spirit, which would make him eager to espouse and zealous to uphold a cause which appealed to his heart, we should expect to find the Welshman in the front rank of those who made the cause of the colonies their own. And so we do find him ; advancing this cause by every means in his power, contributing thereto his influence, his advice, his fortune, his services and even his life itself. We find him prominent on all colonial committees ; we find him active in State Legislatures, and in the Continental Congresses ; we find him among the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and later among the framers of the National Constitution.

Of the signers of the Declaration of Independence certainly nine were of Welsh birth or descent, and seventeen are with good reason claimed as such. Of these seventeen, by far the most distinguished was Thomas Jefferson, who always remembered with pride that he was of Welsh origin. He was the author of the Declaration of Independence and the author and promoter of many other measures in harmony with his belief in that "liberty of person and freedom of soul" which the ancient laws of his ancestors embodied. He believed, too, in the emancipating power of education. His epitaph sums up what he considered his life work ; it reads :

HERE LIES
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
THE AUTHOR OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
OF THE
STATUTE OF VIRGINIA FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM,
AND
FATHER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

Only less eminent than Jefferson were the two Adams, Samuel and John. Their ancestor, Henry, emigrated from Devon in 1636, or thereabouts, with his eight sons. In all the proceedings which led up to the Declaration of Independence Samuel Adams was a conspicuous actor. Many attempts were made to reconcile him to the British Government, but without avail. It was he who proposed that there should be established in Massachusetts a Committee of Correspondence to look after the public welfare, thereby practically constituting a revolutionary body. This was the first step toward that assembly which declared the colonies free and independent states.

Adams' course of action jeopardized even his life, for orders were issued for his seizure. With John Hancock, he was proscribed by name by an Act of Parliament for the prominent part he took in his opposition to Great Britain. He was a member of the convention adopting the Massachusetts constitution, a member of the State Senate and also Lieutenant-Governor and Governor; to him was due the ratification by Massachusetts of the Federal Constitution.

Samuel Adams was pre-eminently a statesman, and it is probable that by his diplomacy he, more than any other man, aided to bring about the Declaration of Independence.

John Adams, a cousin of Samuel Adams, could claim Welsh descent from both father and mother, for the latter was a descendant of John Alden, whom I have already mentioned. At the age of nineteen he wrote: "Soon after the Restoration a few people came over to this new world for conscience sake. Perhaps this comparatively trivial incident may transfer the great seat of empire to America. It looks likely to me. * * * * The only way to keep us from setting up for ourselves is to disunite us." Twenty years before its consummation he foresaw the inevitable. John Adams first gained

political prominence by his opposition to the Stamp Act. In 1774 he was chosen to represent Massachusetts at the first Continental Congress. Before setting out, a dear and life-long friend attempted to dissuade him from going, urging him to give up his opposition to a government which was irresistible ; to refrain from a course which could only work destruction to him. His reply was characteristic : "I have been constant and uniform in my opposition to her (England's) measures, the die is cast ; I have passed the Rubicon ; to sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish with my country is my unalterable determination." Mr. Adams became one of the most active leaders of the Continental Congress, was one of the framers of the Declaration of Independence, and one of the most powerful advocates for its adoption. In 1777 he was sent as Commissioner to France. Some years later he succeeded in negotiating a loan from Holland and formed a commercial treaty with that country. During the course of the War for Independence he also held various diplomatic positions. Of his services to the country as Vice-President and President it is not the province of this paper to speak. He died on the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and but two hours before his death he dictated as a sentiment to be given at a public dinner that day, " Independence forever," remembering to the very close of his long and eventful life the principles to which he had dedicated his talents.

On the 7th day of June, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, the descendant of an old Cavalier family, yet, if we may believe tradition, of Welsh descent as well, introduced into Congress, on the instruction of the Virginia House of Burgesses, a resolution declaring " That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states ; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." For ten years previous his public words and acts had pointed to such a dissolution. He had been outspoken in his denunciation of the Stamp Act, and had spoken eloquently against the acts levying taxes on tea and other commodities. It is claimed for him that he originated the idea of those Committees of Correspondence which organ-

ized the Revolution, and that to him is due the idea of a congress of the colonies, first carried into effect in 1774. Lee was the author of several "addresses" which were among the most effective papers of the time. He served on numberless committees, and permanently injured his health by his unwearied efforts. His sterling honesty was manifested in his condemnation of paper money and the repudiation of debts. He would rather, he affirmed, that his countrymen be "honest slaves of Great Britain than to become dishonest freemen."

Only less distinguished than Richard Henry Lee was his brother, Francis Lightfoot Lee, also a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was the fourth of six sons of Thomas Lee, of whom five rendered in various capacities distinguished services to their country in the War for Independence. This was a family of patriots. Cousins of Richard Henry and Francis Lightfoot Lee were Colonel Charles Lee and Colonel Henry Lee, the famous "Light-horse Harry," who, had he no other claim to distinction, would live as the author of one sentence, that sentence in his eulogy of Washington: "To a man, first in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

It is both affirmed and denied that Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from Virginia, was a descendant of the regicide, Thomas Harrison, thereby rendering his Welsh ancestry uncertain. He took a prominent part in all the affairs of Virginia, and in 1774 was sent as a delegate to the first Continental Congress. He was the chairman of the committee which reported the Declaration of Independence. During the Revolution he occupied various positions of importance, both state and national, and subsequently became Governor of Virginia.

Of the four signers of the Declaration from New York, three were Welsh. Francis Lewis was born in Llandaff, Wales. He was a member of the Sons of Liberty and of many important committees, among them the Committee of One Hundred of New York. After the Declaration of Independence he was again elected to Congress. His great financial ability rendered him invaluable to the patriot cause.

Lewis Morris, another signer from New York, was re-elected to Congress, but resigned his seat in favor of his half-brother, Gouverneur Morris, an eminent financier and an able statesman and orator. Lewis Morris lost all of his property through the cause which he had espoused.

The remaining member of this trio was William Floyd. He was a delegate to the first Continental Congress and to every succeeding Congress up to 1782. He was also a State Senator.

Stephen Hopkins, of Rhode Island, was a man noted for his public spirit. He was the promoter of free schools and public libraries in the town of Providence, and was always ready to render assistance to scientific projects. He was constantly in public life, serving at one time as Governor of Rhode Island. He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence of Rhode Island, and in 1774 was sent as a delegate to the Continental Congress, where in 1776 he attached his name to the Declaration of Independence. He was a powerful and eloquent speaker, and by his words did much to further the cause of the colonies. On the monument erected to his memory is the following inscription :

“ His name is engraved on the immortal records of the Revolution and can never die.

“ His titles to that distinction are engraved on this monument, reared by the grateful admiration of his native State in honor of her favorite son.”

Robert Morris, of Pennsylvania, gave not only his talents but his fortune to the cause of liberty. Indeed, he may be said to have been the financial support of the country in its long struggle. His personal credit is said to have been pledged at one time to the amount of nearly one and a-half millions of dollars. He was a delegate to Congress from 1776 to 1778. On July 1st, 1776, Morris voted against the Declaration of Independence and on July 4th declined to vote, but subsequently he signed the document.

Francis Hopkinson, of New Jersey, of Welsh parentage, was a man noted for his wit and for the keenness of his satire. He was the author of many popular songs, notably “ Hail Columbia,” and of numerous political pamphlets that con-

tributed in no small degree toward the forming of public sentiment.

William Williams, of Connecticut, was a Welshman, as was also Button Gwinnett, of Georgia. The latter was elected to Congress in 1776. In 1777 he was elected President of the Provincial Council of the State. His entire property was sacrificed during the Revolution.

Other signers of the Declaration who are claimed as of partial Welsh descent are John Penn, of North Carolina; Arthur Middleton, of South Carolina, and John Morton, of Pennsylvania. Arthur Middleton was a member of the first Committee of Safety and an active participant in the war. In 1780 he was made a prisoner and confined first at St. Augustine and later at New York. After being exchanged he again entered Congress.

Owing to the carelessness of his parents, Penn's early education was exceedingly meager. He read law, however, and was admitted to the bar, where he soon became noted for his eloquence. He was twice a member of Congress, and was at the head of State affairs when Cornwallis invaded North Carolina, a position in which he possessed almost dictatorial powers.

Morton was of Swedish descent on his father's side, but his mother is said to have been of Welsh extraction.

It has been suggested that an eighteenth signer of the Declaration of Independence, George Clymer, may have been of Welsh blood, since the name would seem to indicate a Welsh derivation.

Among those who supported the colonies in the field there were fourteen generals, at least eight colonels, and numberless general and subordinate officers. General Anthony Wayne, "Mad Anthony," was of Welsh descent on both his father's and mother's side. He seemed to have inherited his military inclinations, for both his father and grandfather had been soldiers; his grandfather held a commission under William at the battle of the Boyne. Wayne was a member of the Pennsylvania Provincial Legislature in 1774, and of the Committee of Safety in 1775. He was commissioned colonel in January, 1776; he was wounded at Three Rivers, where he distinguished

himself for his gallantry. He commanded the Ticonderoga, and was made brigadier-general in May, 1777. He rendered valuable service at the Brandywine, at Germantown and at Monmouth, where he was praised by Washington himself. The storming of Stony Point was his most brilliant achievement; for this he received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal.

The Legislature of Georgia, for efficient services rendered that State, voted him thanks and a farm. He retired from service with the brevet of major-general.

General Evan Shelby, of Maryland, was a man of some local importance and a soldier who had seen service in all the campaigns for thirty years previous to the Revolution. During that struggle he attained the rank of General, but his claim to distinction pales before that of his son, the famous Colonel Isaac Shelby, the hero of King's Mountain. General Shelby was a native Welshman.

General Daniel Morgan owed his position entirely to his own efforts. He was known as the "Wagoner General," from the fact of his having been a wagoner in Braddock's army. At the breaking out of the Revolution he raised a company with which he marched to Boston. Subsequently he joined Arnold's expedition against Quebec, where he was taken prisoner. On being exchanged he was made colonel of the celebrated "rifle brigade." He served under General Gates and distinguished himself at Saratoga; afterwards he served with Washington. In 1779 he resigned his command, but after the battle of Camden again joined Gates, and in 1780 was made brigadier-general. He held a command under Greene, and on January 17th, 1780, won the brilliant and decisive victory of the Cowpens.

William R. Davie, after serving as a colonel, commanding the cavalry of North Carolina, was made commissary-general of the Southern Army. Zealous, magnanimous, vigilant and courageous, ceaseless in his activity, tireless in his endurance, he enjoyed the full confidence of Greene, and by his influence and local knowledge he added greatly to the success of the military operations in the South.

Brigadier-General Otho Williams was another of Greene's trusted subordinates; he was a rigid disciplinarian, and pos-

sessed of talents that eminently fitted him for the position he occupied.

Although a young man, General Joseph Williams was an active patriot. In addition to his services by land, he fitted out armed ships, which he sent from Norwich and New Haven. He belonged to a family of patriots, for he had three brothers in the Continental service—Benjamin, Frederick and Isaac, the latter but fifteen years of age.

Previous to the Revolution we find John Cadwallader prominent in affairs of state in Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Philadelphia Committee of Safety, and captain of a militia company, nearly all of whose members afterward held commissions in the patriot army. During the Revolution he was Brigadier General in command of the Pennsylvania militia, and was present as a volunteer at the Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth.

The names of Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys are almost too well known to need comment. When the news of Lexington reached him, he, with his company, hastened to Ticonderoga, where were a large quantity of military stores with but a small garrison. This he summoned to surrender, "In the name of the great Jehovah and of the Continental Congress." For this he received the thanks of Congress. While engaged in a rash venture at Montreal he was captured by the British and sent in chains to England. Sent back from there, he was kept a prisoner in Halifax and New York for three years. After his release, secured by Congress, he became Major General of Vermont militia, and the agent of that State to Congress to secure her admission to the Union. He is described by a fellow prisoner as having something of the insubordinate, lawless frontier spirit in his composition, yet withal a man of generosity and honor. He says of himself that he was "inspired with a sincere passion for liberty."

Richard Winn was Brigadier General of militia and afterward Major General; General Winn was one of four brothers who served in the Revolution.

General Charles Lee was Welsh by birth, and a man of undoubted talent.

Brigadier General Andrew Lewis and Generals Edward Stephens and James Rheeze were of Welsh birth or descent.

Among the colonels of the Revolution were Lambert Cadwallader, colonel of a New Jersey regiment. He served in the Continental Congress for three years, and was also a member of the First and Second Congresses of the United States.

Isaac Shelby, the son of General Evan Shelby, began his military career in 1774, in a campaign against the Indians, serving as a lieutenant under his father. Shelby's operations during the Revolution were confined to the Southern States, where, with John Sevier, he planned and executed some of the most daring and brilliant moves of the war. With but a handful of mountaineers, his tireless energy and indomitable will accomplished the well-nigh impossible. He planned the battle of King's Mountain, which practically shattered the British power in the colonies. He is said to have suggested the expedition that resulted in the victory of Cowpens. He rendered assistance to Marion, and led a detachment to the aid of Greene. He was elected to the legislature of North Carolina, which voted him its thanks and a sword. In 1788 he removed to Kentucky, where he became its first Governor.

Mention has already been made of Colonel Henry Lee, of Virginia.

Colonel David Humphreys entered the army at the breaking out of the Revolution as captain. He was aide to General Putnam, and later, when lieutenant colonel, to Washington. He distinguished himself at Yorktown, and received as a testimonial for his services a sword from Congress. After the Revolution he held several honorable public offices, and always retained the friendship of Washington.

Morgan Lewis, the son of Francis Lewis, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, entered the army when but twenty years of age. He was elected captain of the New York militia, and received a commission as major when the regiment entered the Continental army. He acted at one time as aide to General Gates, and at the close of the war left the army with the rank of colonel. Later in life he became quartermaster general of the United States army and major general.

While the greatest claim of Colonel Thomas Marshall to distinction lies in the fact that he was the father of the great John Marshall, first Chief Justice of the United States and the most eminent man who has ever held that position, it should be remembered that he was also a patriot, a man prominent in the affairs of Virginia, and a major and colonel in the Revolutionary Army. He was present at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, and with Washington at Valley Forge. John, his eldest son, held a commission as lieutenant under his father, and was afterward a captain. Humphrey Marshall, a nephew of Colonel Thomas Marshall, served in the war as a captain.

Other colonels were Richard Howell, of New Jersey; Charles Lloyd, who was ruined by the Tories; James Williams, who was killed at Bennington, and Colonel George Morgan of the Pennsylvania forces. It was this Colonel Morgan who first gave notice to Jefferson of Aaron Burr's conspiracy.

Other officers of known Welsh descent, or whose names would indicate their being such, were Captain Samuel Morris, a member of Washington's body-guard; Anthony Morris, his brother, also I believe a captain, who was killed at Princeton; Cadwallader Morris, a member of the troop of cavalry commanded by his cousin,—Cadwallader Morris also gave largely to the cause from his own means. Jacob Morris, son of Lewis Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence, served as aide to General Charles Lee and was also on the staff of General Greene. Samuel Cadwallader served as an officer during the war, devoting himself to perfecting the military organization; John Cadwallader, his brother, served as quartermaster of the Pennsylvania troops, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Still others were Roger Alden, aide to General Greene, and great-grandson of John Alden; Pierrepont Edwards, youngest son of Jonathan Edwards; Colonel Mark Hopkins, father of the great Mark Hopkins, once President of Williams College; Samuel Hopkins, who served with distinction as colonel of a Virginia regiment; Fielding Lewis, a brother-in-law of George Washington, who devoted himself, his four sons and his fortune to the cause of independence; Major Evan Edwards, John Rogers and his two brothers; William Davies, Inspector-

General under Steuben ; General Allen Jones ; Joseph Jones, the uncle of James Munroe, and the friend and adviser of Washington ; Captain William Jones, of Rhode Island ; Lieutenant John Jenkins, whose father also was an active patriot ; Thomas Cogswell, one of eight brothers who joined the revolutionary forces ; Samuel Davis, who served in the Georgia cavalry, and Captain Isaac Davis, who at the battle of Concord rushed forward exclaiming, " I have not a man who is afraid," and fell at the first volley.

Nor was the navy entirely without Welsh representatives in this war. Admiral Esek Hopkins, a brother of Stephen Hopkins, was in December 1775 commissioned by Congress commander-in-chief of the navy, and took command of the first squadron sent out by the colonies, consisting of four ships and three sloops. For gallant services he was complimented by the President. His son, John Hopkins, was one of the first captains of the revolutionary navy.

Peter Rogers, who was fifth in descent from James Rogers, the first of the name in New England and himself the grandson of John Rogers, was a privateersman of some renown ; afterward he won distinction as a member of Washington's life-guard.

Among Welsh divines who gave their talents and services to the cause of the Revolution were David Williams, David Griffith, Samuel Davies, David Jones and Abel Morgan. The latter was a man of much learning and excellent judgment, and a skillful disputant. He was not engaged in active service, but he was a thorough patriot, and exercised through his sermons such an influence for the cause he advocated that I think he should be mentioned here. His life and ministry were such that the people of his former home, Middletown, New Jersey, hold him in loving veneration to the present day.

It was Samuel Davies, who in 1754, after the marvelous escape of Washington at the annihilation of Braddock's command, referred to him as " That heroic youth, Colonel Washington, whom I cannot but hope Providence has preserved in so signal a manner for some important service to his country."

David Jones was probably the most distinguished Welsh divine of Revolutionary times. He was a grandson of David

Jones and Esther Morgan, daughter of Morgan ap Rhydderch ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd, and a cousin of Abel Morgan just referred to. He labored in New Jersey until the beginning of hostilities, when he became so obnoxious to his Tory neighbors that he removed to Pennsylvania. On the day of prayer and fasting recommended by Congress, he preached a sermon before Colonel Dewee's regiment on "War in a Just Cause Blameless," which was widely published. In 1776 he was appointed chaplain to a Pennsylvania regiment under St. Clair. He was on duty at Ticonderoga, and there on the eve of the battle he delivered a sermon before the troops from the text, "Blessed be the Lord my strength, which teacheth my hands to war and my fingers to fight." He was in two campaigns with General Gates, was chaplain of Wayne's brigade in 1777; was present at the battle of Brandywine, and narrowly escaped death at the massacre of Paoli; he was present, too, at Germantown and Valley Forge. He was with Wayne at Monmouth, and until the surrender of Cornwallis. He was so objectionable to the British that General Howe offered a special reward for his capture. In 1794 he accompanied Wayne on his campaign against the Indians of the Northwest, and in 1812, at the age of seventy-six, volunteered and served to the end of that war. His last public appearance was in 1817, when he delivered an address at the dedication of the Paoli Monument.

Among Revolutionary surgeons we may note a son of Samuel Adams, who entered the army in that capacity and so injured his health that he died in a short time, and Doctor John Morgan, a brother of Colonel George Morgan, who became Surgeon-in-Chief of the American army.

The colonies were not without warm friends and supporters among the Welshmen of Great Britain itself. Prominent among these were Caleb Evans, a Baptist clergyman, who was an earnest advocate of American Independence, and the Reverend Doctor Richard Price of London, who, in an article entitled "Observations on Civil Liberty and the Justice and Policy of the War with America," referred to the United States as "now the hope and likely soon to be the refuge of mankind." He was invited by Congress to become a citizen of the United States.

There were Welshmen who, in those trying times, united themselves to the cause of Great Britain ; but I think I have shown by a long chronicle of brave men and noble deeds—a chronicle that might be indefinitely prolonged—that "The Cymry of 1776" were men whose motto was the ancient one of their country : "Truth against the World"; men who entered the struggle with the dying words of their own martyred John Rogers in their hearts : "I die for the truth—the truth of God against all the powers of Darkness."

The following substance of the report of Mrs. Hogg, State Regent of Pennsylvania, made to the Continental Congress and omitted from the account of the proceedings, page 62, July number, AMERICAN MONTHLY, is now presented with the regrets of the Editor that it has not been in her hands earlier. By a clerical oversight it was missing.

Mrs. CABELL. Pennsylvania, Mrs. Hogg.

Mrs. HOGG. There were four Chapter Regents appointed, in the State I have the honor to represent, during the official term of the First Vice-President General in charge of organization : Mrs. Hogg, of the Pittsburgh Chapter; Mrs. McCartney, the Wyoming Valley Chapter; Miss Evans, Columbia; and Miss Elder, Lewistown.

On the 12th of October last, desiring to give time to State work, I resigned as Regent of the Pittsburgh Chapter, and Mrs. A. H. Childs was elected to the position. At the same time, the full quota of members required by the Constitution having been secured, two delegates, Mrs. Park Painter and Miss Harding, were chosen to represent the Pittsburgh Chapter in the First Continental Congress.

Since October there have been appointed six Regents to form Chapters in their respective counties: Mrs. H. C. Beatty, Washington County; Mrs. S. F. McCalmont, Franklin County; Miss M. Sherman, Northumberland County; Mrs. H. Murray Weidman, Berks County; Mrs. E. J. Smith, Philadelphia; Miss L. D. Black, York County.

In presenting the names of these ladies whom I have had the pleasure of appointing, I feel there is reason for congratulation. Of proven lineal descent, of established social position, of culture the heritage of a line of educated ancestry, our cause with them is in good hands, and I hope our success is assured.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Since May 25th, 1892.*

JUNE 7, 1892.

The Board met; twelve members present; Mrs. Cabell presiding. Thirty-four new members were admitted. The Vice-President in charge of organization nominated Mrs. Diana K. Powell as Chapter Regent for Cape May and vicinity; and Mrs. J. N. C. Stockton Chapter Regent for Jacksonville, Florida, who were confirmed.

It was ordered that those ladies who were disappointed with the penmanship on the certificates of membership can, by paying for them, have them prepared by expert penmen. The Committee on Printing was authorized to make certain necessary changes in the application blanks. A Registration Committee, to assist the Registrars in the examination of application papers, consisting of Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Rosa W. Smith, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Tittmann, was appointed. Mrs. Clark, having presented to the Society four volumes of the New Hampshire revolutionary records, a vote of thanks was tendered her for the acceptable gift.

On motion, the Board sent to the Donegal Chapter and its faithful Regent, Miss Evans, loving greetings and congratulations on the formal organization of the Chapter.

JUNE 14, 1892.

The Board met; eleven members present; Mrs. Cabell presiding. On motion, the matter of the two life-membership fees of the Sequoia Chapter was referred to the Treasurer-

* The minutes are not given in full, but the principal proceedings are summarized for the information of the members.

General and Corresponding Secretary-General, with power to act after consultation with some of the Advisory Board. Sixteen new members were admitted.

It was ordered that the certificate of Mrs. Halsted, a regent of the Mount Vernon Association, be framed and presented to that Association, with a request that it be hung on the walls of the Manor House.

The Vice-President in charge of organization nominated Mrs. Bettie H. M. Ritchie, Chapter Regent of Frederick, Maryland, who was confirmed. The Vice-President in charge of organization was authorized to appoint a regent for the District of Columbia. The resignation of Mrs. Jane C. Courson, of East Orange, New Jersey, was accepted. The Treasurer-General was authorized to refund to the Dolly Madison Chapter the dues belonging to said Chapter.

The Secretaries were directed to make inquiry regarding a special style of American paper having the water-mark indicating it to be the authorized paper of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the report to be submitted at the October meeting.

The Dolly Madison Chapter was formally received by the Board.

A meeting of the House Committee was ordered, to arrange plans for building. A telegram was ordered sent to Mrs. Calkins, the Regent of Springfield Chapter, Massachusetts, congratulating that Chapter upon its successful organization.

It was ordered that the Board of Management request each Daughter of the American Revolution to display the flag of our country upon her residence on the Fourth of July, and that the resolution be communicated to the Regents of Chapters.

The Vice-President presiding was directed to write Mrs. Knott, the State Regent of Maryland, that the proposition regarding the erection of a monument to the heroes of the Maryland Line was favorably received by the Board of Management.

On motion, it was resolved: That applications to be copied had best be given to Miss Ball, who would do the work for

twenty-five cents per paper. (This action was taken in order to preserve the applications.)

It was ordered that the Board take a recess from the first of July till the first of October, and that the Registrars examine such application papers as may be received by them, and, if found correct, notify the applicants of their eligibility, informing them that a formal acceptance would not be long delayed.

JULY 1, 1892.

The Board met; ten members present; Mrs. Alexander, one of the Vice-Presidents, presiding. Forty-eight new members were admitted. The regular order was suspended and the special business relating to the Fourth of July was taken up. Mrs. Kennon, Regent for the District of Columbia and chairman of the committee to co-operate with the "Sons" in celebrating the Fourth, recommended that the invitation of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution to the Daughters of the American Revolution to co-operate with them in celebrating the Fourth of July be accepted. The report was agreed to and the Corresponding Secretary instructed to write to each Regent in the District of Columbia, and to put notices in the papers of the arrangements for the Fourth, and to notify General Breckinridge, the chairman of the "Sons" committee, of the cordial co-operation of the National Board.

The Vice-President in charge of organization reported the appointment by the State Regent of Pennsylvania of Mrs. Sarah Wister as Chapter Regent of Perry County, Pennsylvania; also the appointment by the Vice-President in charge of organization of Mrs. Sarah S. Clements as Chapter Regent for Rutland, Vermont; also that Mrs. Evans, of Denver, Colorado, declined the regency of that place. The report was accepted and the appointments were confirmed.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that she had notified Chapter Regents of the resolution of the Board in regard to displaying the American flag on the Fourth of July, and that

many letters had been received from Chapter Regents expressing their approval of the resolution.

Letters of approval from the Mary Washington and Dolly Madison Chapters expressing appreciation of the election of Mrs. Beverly Kennon as Regent for the District of Columbia were presented. A letter from Mr. McKenzie, relating to the erection of a monument to the heroes of the Maryland Line, was received, and the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to notify Mr. McKenzie that the matter would be acted upon at the October meeting.

Miss Desha offered the following resolution, to be submitted at the October meeting.

Resolved: That each Chapter shall elect its Regent, Secretary, Registrars, local Board of Management, and other officers, and also its delegates to the Continental Congress, at that time of the year which best suits its convenience. *Provided*, that the election shall take place before the first of December preceding the Continental Congress; the officers to hold office for one year, or until their successors shall be qualified.



GASPEE CHAPTER, Providence, Rhode Island.—An interesting account of the organization of this Chapter appears as a postscript to the paper of the State Regent, Mrs. Wilbour, which was read before the Congress and may be found among its proceedings. The inspiration of history and tradition has, indeed, permeated the spirit of this Chapter, which from the beginning has worked with definite purpose and practical results. One of its most important and successful efforts was the carrying out of a Loan Exhibition of Colonial and Revolutionary Relics, presented to the Gaspee Chapter. It was held in Providence, in the auditorium and other rooms of the Historical Society of Rhode Island. The committee were Mrs. W. R. Talbot, Mrs. J. Wilbour, Mrs. E. W. Blake, Mrs. A. L. Mason, Miss J. L. Mau- ran, Mrs. W. A. Peck and Miss H. C. Talbot; also, Miss J. M. Clarke, Miss E. B. Dexter, Miss A. H. Durfee, Miss L. Dwight, Miss H. Talbot, Miss A. T. Vernon, Miss C. Wheeler, and in Bristol, Miss E. Bullock, Miss F. DeWolf, Mrs. G. French, Miss K. Herreshoff, Miss C. May, Mrs. F. Pratt, Miss M. Shepard and Mrs. M. L. Williams.

The committee in their report make special mention of the generosity of the Historical Society; besides giving active assistance the members declined complimentary tickets, and excluded themselves from their own rooms even on their anniversary day for the benefit of the "Daughters." The Electric Light Company also furnished all the appliances to light up the exhibition, without expense. The newspapers were equally generous in advertising and noticing these patriotic labors of the women. It is a matter of congratulation when such cordial sympathy is extended to the Daughters of the American Revolution by the community of which they form a part.

Teachers and pupils of the normal and public schools were invited to the exhibition. Mr. George A. Littlefield, the Principal of the State Normal School, wrote: "Your admirable Historical Loan Exhibition was generally attended by our teachers and students, the teacher in history taking her pupils there in a body. We considered the enterprise a great aid to historical studies in Rhode Island."

The central objects of attraction were the relics of Revolutionary heroes, especially those of Washington: any article, however vaguely connected with his name, was sought out and regarded with profound interest. Among these was the original eagle of the Order of the Cincinnati, which Washington procured in Paris through Lafayette, and which he wore at the meeting of the Cincinnati in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, in 1784. Another was his letter resigning his membership of the Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati, traced from the original sent to Colonel Jeremiah Olney, by Mrs. Sarah H. Cushing.

The picture gallery contained portraits by Copley, Stuart, Harding and Alexander. There were exquisite miniatures by Malbone, and paintings loaned by the State, by Brown University, by the Rhode Island Historical Society. The portraits of Charles II and his Queen, Adam Winthrop and his wife, General and Mrs. Nathaniel Greene, attracted especial attention; and also those of Nathaniel Gardner and of his son, Robert S. Gardner. There were many beautiful miniatures; among them those of General Greene's daughter and of other members of his family. The picture gallery contained also several show cases filled with manuscripts and other interesting relics, among them a pink satin costume worn by a gentleman of Newport at the French court during the reign of Louis XVI. In one of these cases were contained the charter and books of the Gaspee Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the charter framed in wood of the old Gaspee room, in which was formed the plot to burn the British schooner of that name, and the books elegantly bound in blue and white vellum, the colors of the society.

On one evening of the exhibition Judge Rogers, the President of the Rhode Island Historical Society, yielding to the

pressing request of the Executive Committee of the Gaspee Chapter, made a short and graceful address. He alluded to the interesting anniversaries which the Historical Society and the Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated on that evening, and addressed words of courteous welcome to the ladies of the Loan Committee, and of cordial sympathy with the aims of the Society under whose auspices their undertaking was carried on.

On Wednesday evening his Excellency the Governor of the State with his Staff visited the exhibition. Governor Ladd made a few happy remarks in introducing the Reverend E. G. Porter, formerly of Lexington, Mass., who had come to Providence to make an informal address at the invitation of the Executive Committee. His address was most appropriate and acceptable. Governor Ladd also introduced Colonel Asa Bird Gardner, Secretary General of the Order of the Cincinnati, who, at the request of the chairman, had kindly consented to say a few impromptu words.

We add some account of the practical arrangements. The cover of the catalogue was much admired, and, what was still more important, invited purchasers. It was adorned by emblems and mottoes of the Society, State and Nation, the Rhode Island Anchor, the Daughters' Spinning Wheel, the red, white and blue of the National flag. It bore the date of the opening of the exhibition, which corresponded to that of the seventieth anniversary of the Rhode Island Historical Society and the one hundred and seventeenth of the battle of Lexington and Concord. On the back of the cover was a sketch of the schooner Gaspee of pre-revolutionary fame. The catalogues sold for twenty-five cents apiece.

The tickets were in coupon form, one part being handed in at the door and the other part retained as a souvenir. The portion kept by the holder contained a programme of refreshments and music, with a colonial flag of 1776* in the corner,

* This flag was selected as preëminently suitable for the purpose. The Union Jack in the corner represented the colonial element of the exhibition, and the thirteen red and white stripes the Revolutionary element. This flag and its description may be found on pages 157, 193 and 219 of Preble's History of the Flag of the United States of America.

and on the back the star-spangled banner. Thus those who could not or did not buy catalogues possessed a little souvenir in the ticket itself. Badges were worn during the exhibition by the ladies of the committee and their assistants.

The Loan Exhibition opened on the 19th of April, 1892, with fifteen hundred tickets, which proved to be an inadequate number, and five hundred catalogues, which also proved too few for the demand.

SEQUOIA CHAPTER, *San Francisco, California*.—The spirited and enthusiastic organization of this Chapter, in December 1891, is well known to the Daughters of the American Revolution through the public press, and by means of the beautiful circulars of the Chapter which have fallen into the hands of a favored few, who were glad to pass them on to others. As California was in a measure the birthplace of the "Sons," so the Daughters feel that there they have a foothold and a warmth of response in their patriotic efforts, which perhaps will not be awarded to them in every city. Under the able management of the State Regent, Mrs. Hubbard, with her distinguished compeers, the Honorary Regents Mrs. Stanford and Mrs. Miller, and the efficient Chapter Regent, Mrs. Alvord, the Sequoia Chapter has prospered continuously. The initiatory meeting was held in the beautiful picture gallery of Mrs. Colton, and the exercises were of the most interesting character.

Mrs. Colton is a life member. She is descended from Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson of the Continental Army, Connecticut Line, member of the Order of the Cincinnati.

Mrs. Alvord appointed the following Chapter officers for the first year: Vice-Regent, Mrs. S. W. Holliday; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. D. W. Hornsberg; Recording Secretary, Mrs. T. Z. Blakeman; Treasurer, Mrs. M. L. Hoffmann; Registrar, Mrs. W. R. Smedberg; Historian, Miss Frances Elliott. Among the ladies present was Mrs. Lynde, nearly ninety-three years of age, who had seen and talked with Lafayette.

At a meeting in January, at the residence of Mrs. Hornsberg, a committee was appointed to draw up by-laws for the Chapter. An address was delivered by Mrs. Hoffman, a granddaughter

of Lieutenant Benjamin Lynch of the Continental Army, and an original poem by Mrs. Cheney was read.

In March, a meeting was also held at the residence of Mrs. Alvord, the Regent. Mrs. General Bidwell and others were elected members of the Chapter.

In May, at a meeting held at the residence of Mrs. Frank J. French, 1617 Jackson street, Miss E. M. Jones, a descendant of Thomas Tarrant, of the privateer Hero, and Mrs. L. L. Baker, a descendant of Noe Stone, who was deputy to the General Court of New Haven, Conn., were elected members of the Board of Management. Mrs. French exhibited two commissions granted William Saterlee, her great-grandfather, as a captain and as a major in the Continental Army, the documents being originals and bearing the respective dates of November 3, 1776, and March 6, 1784.

In June, the regular meeting of Sequoia Chapter was held at the residence of Mrs. Charles M. Keeney. The following ladies were elected to membership: Mrs. Judge Selden S. Wright, descendant of Carter Braxton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence from Virginia; Mrs. Sarah L. Knox Goodrich, of San José, descendant of Lieutenant John Browning, Virginia Line, Continental Army; Mrs. J. M. Chretien, descendant of Lieutenant Nathaniel Heywood of Massachusetts Line, and a lineal descendant of Edward Rawson, secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony for thirty-five years, being elected annually from 1651 to 1686, the year of the usurpation of the Government by Sir Edmund Andros; Miss Alma Priscilla Alden, descendant of John Alden and Priscilla, of Colonial times, and of Ezekiel Huntley of the Connecticut Line, Continental Army; Miss Camilla Loyall Ashe, descendant of Samuel Ashe, Governor of North Carolina from 1795 to 1798, of Lieutenant Samuel Ashe, Jr., William Shepherd and Egbert Heywood, officers in the North Carolina troops.

California Society Sons of the American Revolution, of San Francisco, presented a copy of its tribute to the late Henry McLean Martin. The following resolution was adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the members of Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of San Francisco, learn with deep

regret of the continued illness of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, our President-General, and extend to her the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy, with the earnest desire that a speedy renewal of health may restore her to the responsible position in our society she has so ably filled. Be it further

Resolved, That in token of our affection and sympathy this resolution be spread upon our minutes, and that a copy be transmitted to Mrs. Harrison, under the seal of the Chapter, countersigned by the Regent and other officers.

Mrs. Keeney is the possessor of many interesting relics which were inspected by the members, among which was a tomahawk captured by her great-great-great-grandfather Spotts in the French and Indian war of 1758; a sword presented to her grandfather, Major Samuel Spotts, at New Orleans in 1812 by General Jackson, for bravery on the battlefield. Mrs. Keeney is the great-great-granddaughter of General Nathaniel Greene.

ALBEMARLE CHAPTER, *Charlottesville, Virginia*, was formed in February, 1892, and was represented by its Regent, Mrs. J. W. Blackburn Moran, at the Continental Congress at Washington. A business meeting was held in May, 1892, at Comyn Hall, the residence of Mrs. Moran, when the full number of officers were appointed, and plans for the work of the Chapter discussed. A prayer was offered by Mrs. Mary Stuart Smith, Vice-Regent. A paper written by Mrs. Cabell, entitled "Daughters of the American Revolution," was read.

Miss Nelson, the great-granddaughter of General Nelson, of Revolutionary fame, played several National airs, "Hail Columbia," the "Marseillaise" and "America," among the number. Among the visitors were Mrs. Brooks, wife of Dr. Brooks of the Johns Hopkins University; Mrs. Seeley, a granddaughter of a Revolutionary officer; Mrs. Atkinson, and Miss Mary Meade, a descendant of Col. Richard Meade, aide to Washington.

A local paper describes the following historical group: Mrs. Moran, the distinguished author of the charming novel "Miss Washington of Virginia," descended from Colonel Thomas Blackburn, aide-de-camp to Washington, whose daughter Annie married Judge Bushrod Washington, to whom Mt. Vernon was left; Mrs. Mary Stuart Smith, the authoress, a lineal de-

scendant of Betty Washington, the only sister of General Washington ; Mrs. Garnett, descended from Colonel Levin Powell, Lieutenant-Colonel 16th Virginia Regiment ; Mrs. Humphreys, from Jane Henry, sister of Patrick Henry ; Mrs. Randolph, from Thomas Jefferson ; Mrs. Massie, from Richard Bland, styled the "Virginia Antiquary ;" Mrs. Cocke, daughter of the Vice-Regent ; Mrs. Towles, from Colonel William Thompson, who commanded the Rangers during the Revolution ; Mrs. Virginia Randolph, from Colonel John Bayard ; Miss Long, from Colonel Armistead Long, who served with Lee's Troop of Light Horse ; Mrs. Michie, from Daniel Bedinger ; Mrs. Duke, from Robert Slaughter ; Mrs. Tuttle, lineal descendant from Peregrine White, the first child born in the Plymouth Rock Colony ; Mrs. Ficklin, from Richard Bland, Jr. ; Mrs. Ellen Wayles Harrison, the oldest living descendant of Thomas Jefferson ; Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis Carter Harrison, the oldest descendant of Betty Washington.

PITTSBURGH CHAPTER, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*—This has been one of the most vigorous and active organizations of the Society ever since its inauguration under the gifted State Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Hogg ; she was at that time Regent of the Chapter. After the Chapter was in thorough working order, Mrs. Hogg felt that it would be carried on successfully by the noble women who had been attracted to its work, and at a meeting held on October 12th, 1891, she resigned the position of Chapter Regent to devote herself to the duties of organization throughout the State. Mrs. Albert Childs was then elected Chapter Regent ; Miss Burgwin, Secretary ; Miss Kate McKnight, Treasurer ; Miss Mary Semple, Historian, and Mrs. Painter, Miss Harding and Miss Darlington, Registrars.

At the Continental Congress, this Chapter was ably represented, and an interesting paper on the history of their city was read. Pittsburgh is one of those historic centers where the very atmosphere breathes of the past, and Daughters of the American Revolution have a double inspiration for patriotism, in both the general sentiment that pertains to love of country and the strong local feeling, which blends home and country in a fervour of devotion to the past and hope for the future.

The Chapter is fortunate in having as a friend and adviser the historical student, Mrs. William M. Darlington, author of the valuable work "Fort Pitt," recently issued.

ATLANTA CHAPTER, *Atlanta, Georgia*.—Here the ardent spirit of patriotism lives with the same fervor that caused an early and successful organization of the Chapter. An Atlanta paper says :

The Flag to Go Up—Daughters of the American Revolution to Raise It.—This year when the bright sun rises on this fair land of old Columbia, beaming down a peaceful benediction on that memorable day it will greet again the Stars and Stripes unfurled by woman's hands over hundreds of housetops.

It will be the work of the recent organization known as the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The following has been written about the recent order of the Board of Management :

"The Fourth of July, 1892, will not pass unnoticed in Atlanta as in times past. The celebration of this national holiday should be the pride of every American, but in piping times of peace we are in danger of forgetting our birthright of patriotism. For several years we have allowed the habit of commemorating the anniversary of our withdrawal from British rule to fall into innocuous desuetude. A resolution recently passed by the National Board of Management at Washington City to the effect that the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the United States display the American flag upon their residences on the Fourth of July, 1892, recalls us to the fact that this country is our country, the flag our flag, and both are ours because of the blood our fathers shed. The institutions they founded are based upon the eternal principles of truth and right. The members of the society here who are descendants of the patriots who, over a hundred years ago, left their homes to win this glorious country for their posterity, have resolved to show their regard for their noble ancestors by public recognition of the day we should celebrate. As it is one of the original thirteen colonies, Georgia should take pride in celebrating every event of the Revolution with which our State is connected, and we are glad

to announce that the patriotic women of Atlanta will display upon their homes our country's flag, which our sons and daughters should be taught to love. There are in Atlanta many descendants of the Revolutionary heroes who should be proud of their connection with the historic past, and it is hoped that the society of the Sons of the Revolution, as well as the citizens generally, will display the national flag and thus assist in commemorating the day so important in the history of our country.

"Europe, in surprised sympathy, sent her best and bravest to help in the ranks of our young Republic. When victory was ours, the oppressor banished from our land, the young nation sprang forth from 'this baptism of blood, purified, triumphant, free,' and the magic influence of our accomplished freedom has called from every nation of the earth strong men and true, who rejoice that they are citizens of 'the America that gives homes to the homeless, land to the landless, and a larger measure of liberty and peace and happiness than has ever been enjoyed by any other people on earth.' Since the Declaration was our 'spell, our talisman, armor of proof and sword of victory,' let every dweller in this glorious land join in commemorating this day of days in our country's history.

"J. McK."

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

During the last month few events have been more interesting from a patriotic and poetic point of view than the remarkable aureole of colored light that encircled the Washington Monument during the celebration held there by the Sons and Daughters of Independence. That it was no illusion or flight of the imagination is well attested. This brief note follows a poem on the subject in the *Washington Star*:

Washington, D. C., July 4, 1892.

Note.—Twice during the patriotic services at Washington Monument, Washington, D. C., to-day (July 4, 1892), a beautiful rainbow appeared, completely encircling the monument. The last time, just at the close of the services, during the middle of the day, the circle was complete and brilliant, calling forth unbounded praise and admiration from the assembly.

The Hon. Horatio King, whose word carries weight and holds a respectful attention wherever and whenever heard, writes this letter to the *Boston Herald*:

To the Editor of the Herald: I take the liberty of offering the following striking description of a beautiful phenomenon kindly given to me in a letter from one of the principal officers of the post-office department, in the belief that, being a member of the Washington National Monument Society, it might possess a special interest for me, as I am sure it would also for Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, vice-president of that society, and to many others, who, like the prophets of old, are prone to take notice of "signs in the heavens." It may serve, too, as an inspiration to some of our poets, who will not fail to observe that it is a fine theme for their muses.

On the 4th instant, when the societies of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution and others were celebrating the anniversary of our country's independence in the monument

grounds in Washington, a beautiful, but very singular, illumination of the sky occurred, which was observed by everybody present, and was happily alluded to by some of the speakers on the occasion.

Right over the top of the monument a luminous circle, very distinct, and containing the colors of the rainbow, appeared during the exercises, and remained about half an hour. Later on the circle reappeared, but did not remain so long.

It was one of those luminous figures called "sun dogs," that are occasionally seen in the sky, but it was very much more pronounced in its shape, colors, permanency and distinctness of outline than those commonly seen. It was remarkable, however, not so much on account of these differences, as from the fact that it appeared on Independence Day, while thousands of enthusiastic men and women were celebrating, among other things, the virtues and the services of the great patriot whose monument stood in their midst, and that it appeared directly over this monument, as if God were crowning it with a heavenly halo. HORATIO KING.

West Newton, Mass., July 11, 1892.

An interesting feature of the celebration of the Fourth of July in New York city was the laying of a corner-stone for a monument to Columbus by the Italian citizens of that city. It is to be placed in the Eighth Avenue circle at the gate of Central Park, and is designed by Professor Russo under the direction of the Italian Royal Art Commission. It is said to be in every way worthy of the conspicuous site selected.

The throbbing of the great machines at Homestead has been silent, and the nation has listened with anxious heart to hear the engines awaken, as a sign that peace was restored and danger banished. The women of the country have watched and waited in sympathy with the wives and mothers of Homestead; they have been pleased to learn that these wives and mothers, sisters and daughters, are on the side of law and order; that they advised compromise and urged forbearance. Women naturally ask why men, with the immense power of the ballot in their hands, will resort to ball

and powder. If the laws are unjust, change them. This is in the power of the majority, and the working people are the majority. Let us not mar the records of a free country with violence and bloodshed and set an example of lawlessness to the ignorant and the stranger.

At the National Educational Association, numbering 20,000 members, which met in a great convention at Saratoga Springs, an important patriotic movement was inaugurated in the final resolutions of the association. The president of the association was authorized to appoint a committee of seven to carry out the following resolution: First. To make a careful study of the various methods and plans adopted by educators both in America and abroad which have been successful in developing the patriotic spirit; and second, to report a recommendation as to the best methods which education may employ to bring about a progressive and uniform system of patriotic education in our public schools.

This action of the National Educational Association was due to the influence and work of the American Institute of Civics, which met at Saratoga Springs, July 13th, 1892. At that meeting instructive and interesting addresses were delivered by Hon. Henry Randall Waite and Hon. William E. Sheldon. Mr. Bellamy, of Boston, stirred the whole audience to enthusiasm by his appeal for a thorough education in good citizenship for the coming generation. He explained with striking effect the plan which has been adopted in Boston to revive throughout the country the old-fashioned debating societies among young men, and he drew a graphic picture of the discipline which these seemingly crude societies had given to a past generation. He urged, however, that there should not be a prejudice in favor of any special plan, but that the main object should be the attainment of some practical result in this important matter of civic education. He referred to the organization of the young Columbian Guards of the Institute of Civics as a "grand army which deploys under the peaceful fields of industry," composed of both sexes, under training in civic affairs and civic virtues.

The Institute then resolved to authorize the appointment of a committee of seven on civic education, who should also be members of the National Educational Association, thus the co-operation of the leading educators of the country is secured in bringing this movement into practical effect.

A meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution was held in the old State House at Annapolis, Maryland, when the Daughters of the American Revolution from Washington were present as guests of the Sons. During the patriotic exercises of the occasion an original and beautiful poem was read, written by Marian Longfellow Morris.

The Spanish Government, in pursuance of the Royal Decree of January 9, 1891, has provided for a series of international celebrations in Commemoration of the Fourth Centenary of the Discovery of America. In accordance with an Act of Congress, approved May 13, 1892, the President has appointed a Commission to represent the United States at the Commemoration.

It is intended that the Historic-American Exposition shall illustrate the civilization of the New Continent in the Pre-Columbian, Columbian and Post-Columbian periods; while in the Historic-European Exposition will be shown the civilization of Europe, and particularly of the Iberian Peninsula, at the time when the new world was discovered and colonized.

The Commission invites the co-operation of persons having objects of any kind suitable for exhibition on this occasion. The collections will be returned in January. Objects intended for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago may, by a special arrangement, be forwarded direct from Madrid to Chicago, in ample time for installation.

It is especially desired that authors and publishers of books relating to the periods of discovery and conquest, and the colonial history of the several European settlements in America, shall exhibit them. The Commission and its staff will give special attention to the effective presentation of such publications.

Exhibits will be forwarded without charge to Madrid, and returned to the exhibitor free of expense, the Commission bearing the cost of transportation, and becoming responsible for the effective labeling and installation of the objects. All objects should be forwarded to Washington, if possible, before the first of July, addressed to the Madrid Commission, care of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. The official classifications of the two Expositions are appended to this circular.

Hon. G. Brown Goode, the chairman of the Advisory Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is one of the Commissioners to Spain for the United States in this Commemoration.

It will rejoice the hearts of all Daughters of the American Revolution to be told on the very best authority that our honored President-General, Mrs. Harrison, is improving in health in the tonic atmosphere of the Adirondacks. The name of Loon Lake has a vague sound to those who are not familiar with the great wilderness of northern New York. It is in the region of the Saranac and St. Regis lakes, and is a secluded yet comfortable resting place for so valued a guest. May she find a complete restoration to health and strength amid the odor of the pines, the purity of living waters, and the quiet quiet of the virgin forest, all so typical of our beloved America.

The following extract from a letter just received is an example of the responsive spirit with which the "Daughters" adopt patriotic measures proposed to them: "On last Independence Day I had my dwelling decorated with flowers, flags, bunting and portraits of the great ones who are now receiving their eternal reward for *amor patriæ*. I had a grand pyrotechnic display. It was witnessed by thousands of people, who failed not to inquire into the significance of my motive. In these things I would have every Daughter imitate me. By so doing they can teach those within the circle of their influence the necessity of being patriotic—of being American in thought, heart and deed; for country first and last!"

BATTLES OF SARATOGA

.. 1777 ..

The Saratoga Monument Association

1856-1891.

ILLUSTRATED.

BY MRS. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.

JOEL MUNSELL'S SONS, PUBLISHERS.

1 vol., large octavo, 191 pages, 24 maps, steel plates, portraits, etc. Price \$1.50.

CONTENTS:

The Battles of Saratoga—Burgoyne and the Northern Campaign—History of the Saratoga Monument Association, 1856-1891—Schuylerville—Guide to the Battle Ground and Schuylerville—Key to the map of the third period of Burgoyne's Campaign—A visit to the Battle Ground—The Baroness Riedesel in America—Visitor's Guide—Saratoga Springs.

The MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY says: "The 'Battles of Saratoga,' and its attendant circumstances, form an intensely dramatic narrative. Mrs. Walworth's graphic descriptions bring these stirring scenes into full view. * * * No martial event has ever exerted a greater influence on human affairs than the conquest of Burgoyne. Every generation of readers need to learn this suggestive lesson, and Mrs. Walworth has done good service in placing it before them in such readable form. The history of the Saratoga Monument Association should be preserved, and we congratulate its founders and promoters on this important contribution to historic literature."

The New York HOME JOURNAL says: "Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth has issued a new edition of her monograph of Burgoyne's campaign, published in 1877, the centenary of that leader's disastrous defeat at Saratoga, illustrated with original views of the battlefield and of the historic tablets erected to mark its strategic and other interesting points. The enthusiasm and patriotic spirit which have animated Mrs. Walworth in the prosecution of this work are entitled to grateful recognition in this commonwealth, where the 'wonted fires' of patriotism are being rekindled, and to whose history she has made so interesting and valuable a contribution. Herself a daughter of the revolution, a resident for the most of her life of Saratoga, familiar with the scenes of the battle story she describes, and acquainted far and wide with men and women connected by descent with some of the actors in it, this work could certainly have been placed in no better or more competent hands."

The Albany TIMES-UNION says: "'BATTLES OF SARATOGA.'—Joel Munsell's Sons, publishers, of this city, have issued in exquisite form Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth's 'Battles of Saratoga,' with the history of the work of the Saratoga Monument Association. The volume is printed on elegant paper, while the engravings are superb. The work shows careful and accurate study on the part of the gifted authoress. Copies may be ordered from any bookseller."

SENT POST-PAID BY THE AUTHOR.





Eugenia Washington

REGISTRAR-GENERAL, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.